IOHAN-AMOS COMENIVS,
MORAVVS A°. ÆTAT 50: 1642.
T. Cross fculpſit

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JOH. AMOS COMMENII

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS:

Hoc est,

Omnium fundamentalium in Mundo Rerum, & in vitâ Actionum, Pictura & Nomenclatura.

JOH. AMOS COMMENIUS's

VISIBLE

WORLD:

OR,

A *Picture* and *Nomenclature* of all the chief Things that are in the World; and of Mens Employments therein.

A Work newly written by the Author in Latine and High-Dutch (being one of his last *Essays*, and the most suitable to Childrens capacities of any that he hath hitherto made) and translated into English,

By *CHARLES HOOLE*, M.A.

For the Use of Young Latine-Scholars.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

LONDON,
Printed by *T. R.* for *S. Mearne*, Book-binder to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1672.

Pl. V engraved by another hand, in one copy of [illegible] that I have seen. [illegible] is [illegible] the variation.

Again 1705. 12°

Douce
CC. 216.

In Comenii obitum.

Orbis hic est pictus: nunquam pigmenta placebant,
Quid juvat in mundi degere vestibulo?
Janua Comeni, tibi jam patet aurea lingua
Angelica: cælum, dum licet, ingredere.

J. Fabricii apud Schelhornii Amen. L. 216.

Concerning Charles Hoole the translator, see Wood's Athenæ. 2. 369.

The first edition of Hoole's translation was printed 1659. 12°. See what Mr. Evelyn has said on this and other works of the kind in his Sculptura, p. 121, 122.

Exsump: M: S: *G: Glouer. fe:*

Loe, here an Exile! who to serue his God,
Hath sharply tasted of proud Pashurs Rod:
Whose learning, Pietie, & true worth, being knowne
To all the world, maker all the world his owne.

F: Q:

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MORAUVS A°. ÆTAT 50: 1642.
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2 *Gen.* 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beaſt of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to ſee what he would call them. And *Adam* gave Names to all Cattel, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beaſt of the Field.

2 Gen. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam *cunctas Animantias Terræ, & univerſa volatilia Cœli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellavitque* Adam *Nominibus ſuis cuncta Animantia, & univerſa volatilia Cœli, & omnes Beſtias Agri.*

THE

Authors *PREFACE*

From the edition of 1659

A Particular Advertisement.

WHereas divers Gentlemen of good quality, have been very earneſt heretofore with *Charles Hoole* as well to Table as teach their Children; This is to give notice to all, but eſpecially thoſe of his acquaintance, that he is now fitted of an Houſe and all things anſwerable to their meet accommodation, and will be diligent himſelf, and maintain an able Uſher alſo in his Houſe to attend their Teaching, and his Wife and her Servants, ready to ſee to their wholſome dyet, and cleanly ordering, upon a Rate anſwerable to ſo great a charge and Pains, as are thereunto *required*. At the North-East Corner of the New-Buildings in the Token-houſe Garden in *Lothbury London*. Neer the *Royal Exchange*.

There is now in the Preſs, a third Edition Corrected and Inlarged. Of the eaſie Entrance to the Latine Tongue. Written by Mr. *Charles Hoole*, containing.

1. The Rudiments of Grammer with the Examination of the Accidence.
2. A Vocabulary of common words, Engliſh and Latine.
3. Sundry and ſhort Examples, applyable to the Rules of Concordance, and Conſtruction.
4. Collections out of the loweſt School Authours.
5. More Elegant Expreſſions for Children.
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The Judgement of Mr. Hezekiah Wood-
Ward, *ſometimes an* eminent Schoolmaſter
LONDON, *touching a Work of this Natur*
in his Gate to Sciences, *Chap.* 2.

CErtainly *the uſe of Images, or Repreſentatio*
is great; If we could make our words as leg
ble to Children as Pictures are, their informatio
there from would be quickened and ſurer. But
we cannot do, though we muſt do what we ca
And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of
Creatures, Herbs, Beaſts, Fiſh, Fowles, th
would ſtand us in great ſtead. For *Pictures are*
moſt intelligible Books, that Children can lo
upon. They come cloſeſt to nature; nay, ſa
Scaliger, *Art exceeds her.*

THE Authors *PREFACE* TO THE READER.

INſtruction is the means to expel Rudeneſs; with which young Wits ought to be well-furbiſhed in Schools: But ſo, as that the Teaching be 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but ſuch as are beneficial to ones life; leaſt there be a cauſe of complaining afterwards. We know not neceſſary things, becauſe we have not learned things neceſſary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be poliſhed for Wiſdom, the Tongue for Eloquence, and the Hands for a neat way of Living. This will be that *Grace* of ones life, *to be wiſe, to act, to ſpeak*.

3. 4. It will be *clear*, and by that firm and *ſolid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obſcure, or confuſed, but apparent, diſtinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this buſineſs, is, that *ſenſual objects be rightly preſented to the ſenſes*, for fear they may not be received. I ſay, and ſay it again aloud, that this laſt is the foundation of all the reſt: becauſe *we can neither act nor ſpeak wiſely, unleſs we firſt rightly underſtand all the things which are to be done, and whereof, we are to ſpeak. Now there is nothing in the underſtanding which was not before in the ſenſe. And therefore to exerciſe the ſenſes well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wiſdom, and all wiſe diſcourſe, and all*

discreet actions in ones course of life. Which, because it is commonly neglected in Schools, and the things that are to be learned are offered to Scholars, without being understood, or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for Schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the World, and of mens Actions in their way of living!* Which, that you, good Masters, may not be loth to run over with your Scholars, I will tell you in short, what good you may expect from it.

It is *a little Book*, as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language: *full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Descriptions of things.*

I. *The Pictures* are the Representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the *Janua Latinæ Linguæ* and with that fulness, that nothing very necessary or of great concernment is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inscriptions, or Titles set every one over their own Pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general Term.

III. *The Descriptions* are the Explications of the Parts of the Picture, so expressed by their own proper terms, as that same Figure which is added to every piece of the Picture, and the term of it, always sheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which such Book, and in such a dress may (I hope) serve, I. *To*

I. *To entice witty Children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the School, but dainty-fare. For it is apparent, that Children (even from their Infancy almoſt) are delighted with Pictures, & willingly pleaſe their eys with theſe ſights: And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to paſs, that ſcarcrows may be taken away out of wiſdoms Gardens.

II. This ſame little Book will ſerve *to ſtir up the Attention, which is to be faſtned upon things, and ever to be ſharpned more and more*; which is alſo a great matter. For the ſenſes (being the main guids of Child-hood, becauſe therein the mind doth not as yet raiſe up it ſelf to an abſtracted contemplation of things) evermore ſeek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themſelves hither and thither, out of a wearineſs of themſelves: but when their objects are preſent, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly ſuffer themſelves to be faſtened upon them, till the thing be ſufficiently diſcerned. This Book then will do a good piece of ſervice in taking (eſpecially flickering) Wits and preparing them for deeper ſtudies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *Children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furniſhed with the knowledge of the Prime things that are in the world, by ſport, and merry paſtime.* In a word, this Book will ſerve for the more pleaſing uſing of *the Veſtibulum, and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the firſt chiefly intended. Yet if it like any that it be bound up in their native tongues alſo, it promiſeth three other good things of it ſelf.

I. First *it will afford a deviſe for learning to read, more eaſily than hitherto*; eſpecially having *a Symbolical Alphabet* ſet before it, to wit, the Characters of the ſeveral Letters, with the Image of that creature, whoſe voyce that Letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the young A b c Scholar will eaſily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being ſtrengthened by uſe can readily afford all things, and then having looked over *a Table of the chief Sillables* alſo (which yet was not thought neceſſary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the Inſcriptions ſet over them. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured ſuggeſting the name of the thing, will tell him how the Title of the Picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare Titles of the Pictures, Reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without uſing any ordinary tedious ſpelling, that moſt troubleſome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this Method. For the often reading over the Book, by thoſe larger Deſcriptions of things, and which are ſet after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The ſame Book *being uſed in Engliſh in Engliſh Schools, will ſerve for the perfect learning of the whole Engliſh tongue, and that from the bottom*; becauſe by the aforeſaid Deſcriptions of things, the words and Phraſes of the whole language are found ſet orderly in their own places. And a ſhort Engliſh Grammar might be added at the end; clearly reſolving the Speech already underſtood into its parts

parts, ſhewing the declining of the ſeveral words, and reducing thoſe that are joyned together under certain Rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very Engliſh tranſlation may ſerve for the more ready and pleaſant learning of the Latin tongue:* as one may ſee in this Edition, the whole Book being ſo tranſlated, that every where one word anſwereth to the word over againſt it, and the Book is in all things the ſame, only in two idiomes, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be alſo ſome Obſervations and Advertiſements added in the end, touching thoſe things only, wherein the uſe of the Latin tongue differeth from the Engliſh. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertiſement to be given. But, becauſe *the firſt tasks of Learners ought to be little, and ſingle*, we have filled this firſt Book of training one up to ſee a thing of himſelf with nothing but Rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our Underſtanding about things. If a more perfect Deſcription of things and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the underſtanding be ſought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found ſome where elſe whither there will now be an eaſie paſſage by this our *little Encyclopadia* of things ſubject to the ſenſes: Something remaineth to be ſaid touching the more cheerful uſe of this Book,

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themſelves withall as they pleaſe, with the ſight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themſelves as may be, and that even at home, before they be put to School. II. Then

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the School) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, so that they may see nothing, which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing, which they cannot shew.

III. And let the things named them be shewed, not only in the Picture, but *also* in themselves; for example, the parts of the Body, Clothes, Books, the House, Utensils, *&c.*

IV. Let them be suffered also to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: first thus to quicken the attention also towards the things; and to observe the proportion of the parts one towards another; and lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any things here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all, to offer them by themselves to the Scholars, as, colours; relishes, *&c.* which cannot here be pictured out with Ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easie to be met with all at home, might be kept ready in every great School, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the Scholars.

Thus at the last this School would indeed become a School of things obvious to the senses, and an Entrance to the School Intellectual. But enough: let us come to the thing it self.

The

The Translator to all judicious, and industrious School-Masters.

Gentlemen,

There are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingness made use of, (or at least perused,) many of the Books *of this well deserving Author Mr.* John Commenius, *which, for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a Language, have been translated in several Countries out of Latin into their own native tongues.*

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed, touching those formerly extant, is this, that, they are indeed of singular use and very advantageous to those of more discretion, (especially to such, as have already got a smattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, and to furnish them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or so well observed: but to young Children *(whom we have chiefly to instruct) as those that are ignorant altogether of most things, and words,* they prove rather a more toyl and burden, than a delight, and furtherance.

For to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire their multitude, and variety *(and thereby to become discouraged)* then to care to treasure them up, *in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.*

He hath therefore in some of his later works seemed to move retrograde, and striven to come nearer to the reach of tender wits; and in this present Book, *he hath (according to my judgment,) descended to the very* Bottom *of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as Nature it self doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the Senses well, by presenting their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the Intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them one to another by a rational discourse. Whereas indeed, We generally missing this way, do teach children as we do Parrats, to speak they know not what, nay, which is worse, we,* taking the Way of teaching little ones by Gram-

mar

mar only at the first, do puſle their imaginations with abſtractive terms and ſecundary intentions, which, till they be ſomewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn they cannot apprehend what they mean. *And this I gueſs to be the reaſon, why many greater perſons do reſolve ſometimes, not to put a* Child *to* School, *till he be at leſt eleven or twelve years of age, preſuming that he having then taken notice of moſt things, will ſooner get the knowledge of the words which are applyed to them in any language.* But *the groſs miſdemeanour of ſuch children for the moſt part, have taught many parents to be haſty enough to ſend their own to* School, *if not that they may learn, yet (at leſt) that they may be kept out of harms way; and yet if they do not profit, for the time they have been at* School, (*no reſpect at all, being had of their years,*) *the Maſter ſhall be ſure enough to bear the blame.*

So that a School-maſter *had need to bend his wits to come within the compaſs of a* Childes *capacity of ſix or ſeven years of age (ſeeing we have now ſuch commonly brought to our* Grammar-Schooles *to learn the* Latin Tongue) *and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingneſs, as himſelf would teach with dexterity, and eaſe. And at preſent I know no better Help to forward his young* Scholars *than this little* Book, *which was for this purpoſe contrived by the* Author *in the* German *and* Latin Tongues.

What profitable uſe may be made thereof reſpecting chiefly that his own Country *and* Language, *he himſelf hath told you in his* Preface; *but what uſe we may here make of it in our* Grammar Schooles, *as it is now tranſlated into* Engliſh, *I ſhall partly declare: leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own diſcretion, and liberty, to uſe it, or refuſe it as they pleaſe. So ſoon then as a* Child *can read* Engliſh *perfectly and is brought us to* School *to learn* Latine, *I would have him together with his* Accidence *to be provided of this* Book, *in which he may at leaſt once a day (beſides his* Accidence) *be thus exerciſed.*

I. *Let him* look over the Pictures with their general Titles *or Inſcriptions, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in* Engliſh *or* Latin. *By this means he ſhall have the Method of the* Book *in his head; and be eaſily furniſhed with the knowledge of moſt things; and inſtructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elſewhere in their real forms.*

II. *Let*

II. *Let him* read the Deſcription at large, *firſt in Engliſh, and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and diſtinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are ſpelled. And withall, let him take notice of the Figures inſerted, and to what part of the Picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himſelf, and to name it on a ſuddain, either in Engliſh, or Latine. Thus he ſhall not only gain the moſt primitive words, but be underſtandingly grounded in* Orthography, *which is a thing* too generally neglected *by us; partly becauſe our Engliſh-Schools think that Children ſhould learn it at the Latine, and our Latin-Schools ſuppoſe they have already learn'd it at the Engliſh; partly, becauſe our Common Grammar is too much defective in this Part, and Scholars ſo little exerciſed therein, that they paſs from Schools to the Univerſities, and return from thence (ſome of them) more unable to write true Engliſh, than either Latin or Greek. Not to ſpeake of our ordinary Tradeſ-men, many of whom write ſuch falſe Engliſh, that none but themſelves can interpret what they ſcribble, in their Bills, and ſhop Book.*

III. *Then let him* get the Titles and Deſcriptions by heart, *which he will more eaſily do by reaſon of thoſe impreſſions which the viewing of the Pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him alſo* learn, 1. To conſtrue, *or give the words one by one, as they anſwer one another in Latin and Engliſh.* 2. To Parſe, *according to the Rules (which I preſume by this time) he hath learn'd in the firſt part of the Accidence; where I would have him,* tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it; *but eſpecially to* decline the Nouns, and conjugate the Verbs *according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and uſe of his Accidence.* As *for* the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the præterperfect-tenſes and Supines of Verbs, or thoſe of concordance and Conſtruction in the *latter part of the Accidence,* I would not have a Child much troubled with them, till *by the help of this Book* he can perfectly practiſe *ſo much of* Etimology, *as concerns the firſt Part of his Accidence only. For that, and this Book together being thorowly learn'd by at leſt thrice going them over, will much prepare Children to go cheerfully forward in their Grammar, and* School *Authors, eſpecially, if whil'ſt they are imployed herein they be taught alſo to write a fair, and legible hand.*

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wiſh could have

have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book *being writ in high-Dutch doth expreſs many things in reference to that Country and Speech which cannot without alteration of ſome Pictures as well as words be expreſſed in ours: for* the Symbolical Alphabet *is fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that language go orderly one for one with the Latine, our Engliſh propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behoove thoſe Maſters, that intend to make uſe of this* Book, *to conſtrue it* verbatim *to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themſelves, after they be once acquainted with the firſt words of Nouns, and Verbs and their manner of variation.*

Such a work as this, *I obſerve to have been formerly much* deſired *by ſome experienced* Teachers *and I my ſelf had ſome years ſince (whil'ſt my own Child lived) begun the like (having found it moſt agreeable to the beſt witted* Children, *who* are moſt taken up with Pictures from their Infancy becauſe by them the knowledge of things which they ſeem to repreſent (*and whereof Children are as yet ignorant*) are moſt eaſily conveyed to their Underſtanding.) *but for as much as the work is now done (though in ſome things not ſo completely, as it were to be wiſhed) I rejoyce in the uſe of it, and deſiſt in my own undertakings for the preſent. And becauſe* any good thing is the better, being the more communicated; *I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himſelf hath well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not too much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harſh in getting, and fluid in retaining; (becauſe indeed to them they ſignifie nothing, but a mere ſwimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend alſo particulars but by this or the like Subſidiarie, inform them, firſt with ſome knowledge of things, and words wherewith to expreſs them, and then their Rules of ſpeaking will be better underſtood and more firmly kept in mind. Elſe how ſhould a* Child *conceive what a Rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latine word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is ſignified to him in his own native Language which is given him thereby to underſtand the Rule? For Rules conſiſting of generalities are delivered (as I may ſay) at a third hand: preſuming firſt the things and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they (are made*

I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them, *that so we may apply our selves to their reach, but I leave the observation hereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.*

And I pray God the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and Common-wealth as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the Throne of Gods heavenly grace and remain while I live

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the same Profession with you,

CHARLES HOOLE.

From my School, in *Lothbury*, London, *Jan.* 25. 1658.

N. B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be *better able to understand them.*

The

The Judgement of Mr. Hezekiah Wood-
ward, *sometimes an* eminent Schoolmaster
in LONDON, *touching a work of this Na-*
ture; in his Gate to Sciences, *Chap.* 2.

CErtainly *the use of Images, or Representations*
is great. If we could make our words as le-
gible to Children as pictures are, their infor-
mation there-from would be quickened and su-
rer. But so we cannot do, though we must do
what we can. *And if we had Books, wherein are*
the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beasts, Fish,
Fowles, they would stand us in great stead. For *Pic-*
tures are the most intelligible Books, that Children can
look upon. They come closest to nature; nay, *saith*
Scaliger, *Art exceeds her.*

Orb

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS.

A

WORLD

Of *THINGS* Obvious to the

SENSES

Drawn in

PICTURES.

I.

Invitation. *Invitatio.*

The Maſter and the Boy.

Magiſter & Puer.

M. COme Boy learn to be wiſe.

P. What doth this mean, to be wiſe?

M. To underſtand rightly, to do rightly, and to ſpeak out rightly, all that are neceſſary.

P. Who will teach me this?

M. I, by Gods help.

P. How?

M. VEni, Puer, diſce ſapere.

P. Quid hoc eſt, *Sapere*?

M. Omnia, quæ *neceſſaria*, rectè *intelligere*, rectè *agere*, rectè *eloqui*.

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. I

M. I will guide thee thorow all,
I will shew thee all.
I will name thee all.

P. See, here I am; lead me in the name of God.

M. Before all things, thou oughtest to learn the plain *sounds*, of which mans speech consisteth; which living Creatures know how to make, and thy tongue knoweth how to imitate, and thy hand can picture out.

Afterwards we will go into the world, and we will view all things.

Here thou hast a lively and vocal Alphabet.

M. Ducam te, per omnia,
Ostendam tibi omnia.
Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. En adsum, duc me, in nomine DEI.

M. Ante omnia, debes discere simplices *Sonos*, ex quibus constat *Sermo* humanus; quos, *Animalia* sciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* scit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* potest *pingere*.

Postea ibimus in *Mundum*, & spectabimus omnia.

Alphabetum vivum & vocale habes hic.

Cornix cornicátur. *á á* A a
The Crow cryeth.

Agnus balat. *bé é é* B b
The Lamb blaiteth.

Cicáda ſtridet. *ci ci* C c
The Graſhopper chirpeth.

Upupa dicit. *du du* D d
The Whooppoo ſaith.

Infans éjulat. *é é é* E e
The Infant cryeth.

Ventus flat. *fi fi* F f
The wind bloweth.

Anſer gingrit. *ga ga* G g
The Gooſe gaggleth.

Os halat. *háh háh* H h
The Mouth breatheth out.

Mus mintrit. *i i i* I i
The Mouſe chirpeth.

Anas tetrinnit. *kha kha* K k
The Duck quacketh.

Lupus úlulat. *lu ulu* L l
The Woolf howleth.

Urſus múrmurat. *mum mum* M m
The Bear grumbleth.

On the various cries of animals see Ducange
gloss. med. æt. v. Baulare.

See Holme Acad. arm. I. 134

Rosseley The seen artif. memorial
q. Rider's dict.?

Felis clamat *nan nan* N n
The Cat cryeth.

Auriga clamat. *ó ó ó* O o
The Carter cryeth.

Pullus pipit. *pi pi* P p
The Chicken peepeth.

Cúculus cúculat. *kuk ku* Q q
The Cuckow singeth cuckow.

Canis ríngitur. *err* R r
The Dog grinneth.

Serpens sibilat. *ſ* S s
The Serpent hisseth.

Graculus clamat. *tac tac* T t
The Jay cryeth.

Bubo ululat. *ú ú* U u
The Owl hooteth.

Lepus vagit. *vá* W w
The Hare squeaketh.

Rana coaxat. *coax* X x
The Frog croaketh.

Asinus rudit. *yyy* Y y
The Asse brayeth.

Tabanus dicit. *ds ds* Z z
The Breeze or Horse flie saith.

II.

God

Deus,

2

GOD is of himself, from everlasting to everlasting,

A most perfect and a most blessed Being.

In his Essence Spiritual and one.

In his Personality, Three.

In his Will,

DEUS est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum,

Ens perfectissimum & beatissimum.

Essentiâ Spiritualis, & Unus.

Hypostasi, Trinus.

Voluntate.

Holy

Holy,
Juſt,
Merciful,
and true.
In his Power,
very great;
In his Goodneſs,
very good.
In his Wiſdome,
unmeaſurable.
A Light
inacceſſible;
and yet all
in all:
Every where,
and no where;

The chiefeſt Good,
and the only unexhauſted fountain of all good things:

As the Creator,
ſo the Governor,
and Preſerver of all things, which we call the World.

Sanctus,
Juſtus,
Clemens,
verax,
Potentiâ,
Maximus,
Bonitate,
Optimus.
Sapientiâ,
immenſus:
Lux
inacceſſa;
& tamen
Omnia in omnibus;
Ubique,
& nullibi:

Summum *bonum*,
& bonorum omnium
Fons
ſolus,
& inexhauſtus.
Omnium Rerum
quas vocamus
Mundum,
ut *Creator*,
ita *Gubernator*
& *Conſervator*.

III.

Mundus.

3

The World.

The Heaven 1.
hath fire,
and Stars.

The Clouds 2.
hang
in the air.
Birds 3.
flie
under the Clouds.
Fishes 4.
swim
in the water.
The Earth
hath Hills 5.
Woods 6.
Fields 7.
Beasts 8.
And Men 9.

Thus,
the greatest
bodies
of the World,
the four Elements,
are full of their own
Inhabitants.

Cælum 1.
habet *Ignem*,
& *Stellas*.

Nubes 2.
pendent
in *Aëre*.
Aves 3.
volant
sub Nubibus.
Pisces 4.
natant
in *Aquâ*.
Terra
habet *Montes*, 5.
Sylvas, 6.
Campos, 7.
Animalia, 8.
Homines, 9.

Ita,
sunt plena
Habitatoribus suis,
quatuor *Elementa*,
Mundi
maxima
Corpora.

IV. *Cæ-*

IV.

Cælum.

The Heaven.

The Heaven 1.
is wheeled about,
and encompaſſeth
the Earth 2.
ſtanding in
the middle.

The Sun 3.
wherever it is
ſhineth perpetually,
however dark
Clouds 4.
may take it from us;
and by its rayes 5.
it maketh light,
and the light, Day.

On the other ſide
over againſt it is
Darkneſs 6.
and thence Night.

In the Night,
ſhineth the Moon 7.
and the Stars 8.
gliſter, and twinckle.

In the Evening 9.
is Twilight,
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day.

Cœlum 1.
rotatur,
& ambit
Terram 2.
ſtantem in medio.

Sol 3.
ubi ubi eſt,
fulget perpetuò,
ut ut
Nubila 4.
eum à nobis eripiant;
facitque ſuis *Radiis* 5.
Lucem;
Lux *Diem*.

Ex oppoſito,
ſunt *Tenebræ* 6.
inde *Nox*.

Nocte,
ſplendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ* 8.
micant, ſcintillant.

Veſperi 9.
eſt *Crepuſculum*:
Manè *Aurora* 10.
& *Diluculum*.

V.

Fire. — *Ignis.*

The Fire
glow th burneth, and
conſumeth to aſhes.

A ſpark of it ſtruck
out of a Flint
(or Fierſtone) 2.
by means of a Steel 1.
and taken by tinder in
a tinder-box 3.
lighteth a match 4.
and after that
a Candle 5,
or a Stick, 6.
and cauſeth
a flame 7.

Ignis
ardet, urit,
cremat.

Ejus *Scintilla*,
ope *Chalybis* 1.
è *Silice* (*Pyrite*) 2.
eliſa,
& in *Suſcitabulo* 3.
à *Fomite* excepta,
Sulphuratum 4,

& inde *Candelam* 5.
vel *Lignum* 6.
accendit,
& *Flammam* 7. excitat

The Heaven 1.
is wheeled about,
and encompaſſeth
the Earth 2.
ſtanding in
the middle.

The Sun 3.
whereſoever it is
ſhineth perpetually,
howſoever dark
Clouds 4.
may take it from us;
and by its rayes 5.
it cauſeth light,
and the light, Day.

On the other ſide
over againſt it is
Darkneſs 6.
and thence Night.

In the Night,
ſhineth the Moon 7.
and the Stars 8.
glitter, and twinckle.

In the Evening 9.
is Twilight,
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day.

Cælum 1.
rotatur,
& ambit
Terram 2.
ſtantem in medio.

Sol 3.
ubi ubi eſt,
fulget perpetuò,
ut ut
Nubila 4.
eum à nobis eripiant;
facítque ſuis *Radiis* 5.
Lucem;
Lux *Diem*.

Ex oppoſito,
ſunt *Tenebræ* 6.
inde *Nox*.

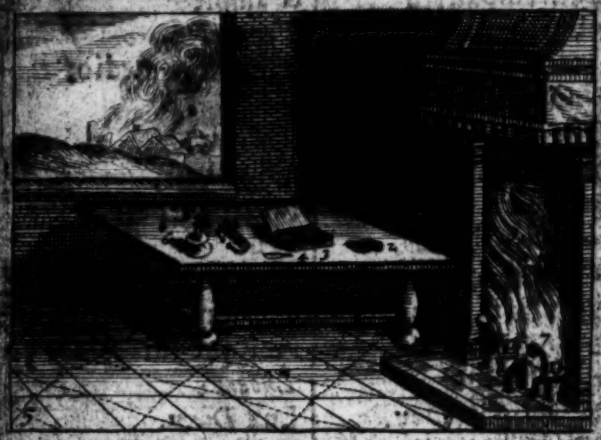
Nocte,
ſplendet *Luna* 7.
& *Stellæ* 8.
micant, ſcintillant.

Veſperi 9.
eſt *Crepuſculum*;
Manè *Aurora* 10.
& *Diluculum*.

V. Fire

V.

Fire. Ignis.



The Fire
[illegible] turneth, and
consumeth to ashes.

A spark of it struck
out of a Flint
(or Fierstone) 2.
by means of a Steel 1.
and taken up tinder in
a tinder-box 3.
lighteth a match 4.
and after that
a Candle 5.
or a Stick, 6.
and causeth
a flame 7.

V

Ignis
ardet, urit,
cremat.

Ejus *Scintilla*,
ope *Chalybis* 1.
è *Silice* (*Pyrite*) 2. ſ
eliſa,
& in *Suſcitabulo* 3.
a *Fomite* excepta,
Sulphuratum 4.

& inde *Candelam* 5.
vel *Lignum* 6.
accendit,
& *Flammam* 7. excit

g blaze, 8.	vel *Incendium* 8.
which	quod
atcheth hold	ædificia
f the houſes.	corripit.
Smoak, 9.	*Fumus* 9.
ſcendeth there-from	inde aſcendit,
which,	qui,
ticking to the	adhærens
Ch[illegible] 10.	*Camino*, 10.
urneth into ſoot.	abit in *Fuligi[illegible]*.
Of a Fire-brand,	Ex *Torre*,
(or burning ſtick,)	(ligno
is made a	ardente,)
Brand 11.	fit *Titio* 11.
(extinguished	(lignum
	extinctum)
[illegible] a hot Coal	Ex *Prunâ*,
[illegible] hot piece	(candente
[illegible] brand)	torris particula)
is made a Coal 12.	fit *Carbo* 12.
(or a dead	(particula
cinder.)	*mortua*.)
That,	Tandem,
which remaineth,	quod
is at laſt	remanet,
Aſhes 13.	eſt *Cinis* 13.
and Embers	& *Faville*
(or hot Aſhes.)	(cinis ardens.)

VI. *Aër*

VI.

Aër.

The Air.

A cool Air 1.
breatheth gently.
The Wind 2.
blowеth ſtrongly.
A Storm 3.
throweth down Trees.
A Whirl-wind 4.
turneth it ſelf in a
round compaſs.
A wind under
ground 5.
cauſeth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake, cauſeth
gapings of the Earth,
(and falls of
Houſes.) 6.

Aura 1.
ſpirat leniter.
Ventus 2.
flat validè.
Procella 3.
ſternit Arbores.
Turbo 4.
ſe agit in gyrum.

Ventus
ſubterraneus 5.
excitat
Terræ-motum;
Terræ-motus
facit
Labes (ruinas.) 6.

VII.

Aqua.

The Water.

The water
ſpringeth
out of a fountain, 1.
floweth downwards in
a brook, 2.
runneth
in a beck, 3.
ſtandeth
in a pond, 4.
glideth
in the ſtream, 5.
is whirled about in a
whirl-pit 6.
and cauſeth
Fens. 7.

The River
hath
Banks. 8.

The Sea
maketh
Shores, 9.
Bayes, 10.
Capes, 11.
Iſlands, 12.
Almoſt Iſlands, 13.
Necks of Land, 14.
Straights, 15.
and hath in it
Rocks. 16.

Aquâ
ſcatet
è *Fonte*, 1.
defluit
in *Torrente*, 2.
manat
in *Rivo*, 3.
ſtat
in *Stagno*, 4.
fluit
in *Flumine*, 5.
gyratur
in *Vortice*, 6.
facit
Paludes. 7.

Flumen
habet
Ripas. 8.

Mare
facit
Littora, 9.
Sinus, 10.
Promontoria, 11.
Inſulas, 12.
Peninſulas, 13.
Iſthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet
Scopulos. 16.

VIII.

The Clouds. *Nubes.*

A vapour 1. ascendeth from the water.

From it a Cloud 2. is made, and a white Mist. 3. near the Earth.

Rain 4. and a small shower distilleth out of a Cloud, drop by drop.

Ex *aquâ* ascendit *Vapor.* 1.

Indo fit *Nubes* 2. & propè terram *Nebula.* 3.

E *Nube* guttatim stillat *Pluvia* 4. & *Imber.*

Which
being frozen,
is Hail; 5.
half-frozen,
is Snow; 6.
being warm
is Mel-dew.

In a Rainy Cloud,
set over against the
Sun, the Rain-bow 7.
appeareth.

A drop
falling into the
water, maketh
a Bubble; 8.
many Bubbles
make
froth. 9.

Frozen water
is called Ice, 10.
Dew congealed,
a white Frost.

Thunder
is made of a brimstone-
like vapour,
which,
breaking out of a cloud
with lightning, 11.
thundereth and striketh
with lightening.

Quæ,
gelata,
Grando; 5.
semigelata,
Nix; 6.
calefacta,
Rubigo est.

In nube pluviosâ,
Soli oppositâ,
apparet
Iris. 7.

Gutta,
incidens in aquam,
facit
Bullam; 8.
multæ Bullæ
faciunt
Spumam. 9.

Aqua congelata
Glacies, 10.
Ros congelatus,
Pruina, dicitur.

Ex
vapore sulphureo
fit *Tonitru*,
quod,
erumpens è nube
cum *Fulgure*, 11.
tonat
& fulminat.

IX.

Terra.

The Earth.

X.

In the Earth	In *Terrâ*
are	ſunt
high Mountains 1.	*Montes* 1. alti,
Deep Valleys, 2.	*Valles* 2. profundæ,
Hills Riſing, 3.	*Colles* 3. elevati,
Hollow Caves, 4.	*Speluncæ* 4. cavæ,
Plain Fields, 5.	*Campi* 5. plani,
Shady Woods. 6.	*Sylvæ* 6. opacæ.

X.

Terræ-Fœtûs.

The Fruits of the Earth.

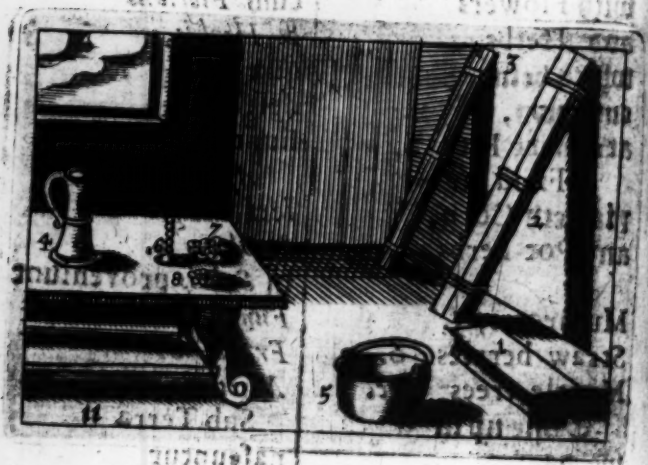
A meadow 1.
yieldeth
Graſs,
with Flowers
and Herbs,
which being
cut down,
are made Hay 2.
A Field 3.
yieldeth Corn,
and Pot-herbs 4.

Muſhroms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, &c.
Come up in
woods.
Metals,
Stones,
and Minerals
grow under the
Earth.

Pratum 1.
fert
Gramina,
cum *Floribus*
& *Herbis*,
quæ
deſecta,
fiunt *Fœnum* 2.
Arvum 3.
fert *Fruges*
& *Olera* 4.
In *Sylvis* proveniunt
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli, &c.
Sub Terrâ
naſcuntur
Metalla,
Lapides,
Mineralia.

XI.

Metalla.



Metals.

Lead

Lead 1.
is soft, and heavy.
Iron 2.
is hard,
and Steel 3.
harder.
They make
Tankards
(or Cans) 4.
of Tin;
Kettles 5.
of Copper;
Candlesticks 6.
of Latten;
Dollers 7.
of Silver;
Ducates
and Crown
pieces 8.
of Gold;
Quick-silver,
is alwaies liquid,
and eateth thorow
Metals.

Plumbum 1.
est molle & grave.
Ferrum 2.
est durum,
& durior
Calybs. 3.
E *Stanno*,
faciunt
Cantharos; 4.
è *Cupro*,
Ahena, 5.
ex *Orichalco*,
Candelabra, 6.
ex *Argento*;
Thaleros, 7.
ex *Auro*,
Scutatos,
(Ducatos)
& *Coronatos*. 8.

Argentum vivum,
semper liquet,
& metalla
corrodit.

Lapides

XII.

Stones. *Lapides.*

Sand 1.
and Gravel 2.
is Stone broken
into bits.
A great Stone 3.
is a piece of
a Rock (or Crag) 4.
A whet-stone 5.
A Flint, 6.

Arena 1.
& *Sabulum* 2.
est comminutus
Lapis.
Saxum 3.
est pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6.

Marmor

A Marble 7. &c.
are ordinary
ſtones.
A Load-ſtone 8.
draweth Iron to it.
Jewels 9.
are clear ſtones, as,

The Diamond white,
The Rubie red,
The Sapphire blew,
The Emerald green,
The Jacinth yellow,
&c. And they glitter being cut in faſhion of the nails of ones hand.
Pearls,
and Unions 10.
grow in Shell-Fiſh,

Corals, 11.
in a Sea-ſhrub.
Amber, 12.
is gathered from the Sea.
Glaſs, 13.
is like Chryſtal.

Marmor, 7. &c.
ſunt lapides obſcuri.

Magnes 8.
adtrahit ferrum.
Gemmæ 9.
ſunt lapilli pellucidi,
ut:
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
& micant
ungulati.

Margaritæ
& *Uniones* 10.
creſcunt
in conchis;
Coralliæ 11.
in Marinâ arbuſculâ.
Succinum 12.
colligitur
è mari.
Vitrum 13.
ſimile eſt
Cryſtallo.

Arbor

XIII.

Tree. *Arbor.*

A Plant 1. groweth from a Seed.

A Plant waxeth to a Shoot, 2.

A Shoot, to a Tree, 3.

The Root 4. beareth up the Tree.

E *Semine* procreſcit *Planta*, 1.

Planta abit in *Fruticem*, 2.

Frutex in *Arborem*, 3.

Arborem ſuſtentat *Radix*. 4.

E Ra-

The Body or Stem 5.
riseth from the
Root.
The Stem
divideth it self
into Boughs 6.
and green branches 7.
made of
leaves 8.
The top 9.
is in the height.
The Stock 10.
is close to the roots.
A Log 11.
is the body sold down,
without boughs,
having
Bark
and Rinde 12.
Bait and
Heart 13.
Bird-lime 14.
groweth upon the
boughs, which also
sweat
Gumm,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

EX Radice
surgit
Stirps (*Stemma.*) 5.
Stirps
se dividit
in *Ramos* 6.
& *Frondes*, 7.
factas
ex *Foliis* 8.
Cacumen 9.
in summo est.
Truncus 10.
adhæret radicibus.
Caudex 11.
est dejectus Stipes,
sine ramis:
habens
Corticem
& *Librum*, 12.
pulpam
& *medullam*, 13.
Viscum 14.
ramis adnascitur:
qui etiam
Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.
sudant.

Fructus

XIV.

Fruits of Trees. *Fructus Arborum.*

Fruits that have no ſhels are pulled from fruit-bearing trees.

The Apple 1. is round.

The Pear 2. and Fig 3. are ſomewhat long.

The Cherry 4. hangeth by a long ſtart.

The Plumb 5. and Peach 6.

Poma ab arboribus fructiferis decerpuntur.

Malum 1. eſt rotundum.

Pyrum 2. & *Ficus* 3. ſunt oblonga.

Ceraſum 4. pendet longo *Pediolo.*

Prunum 5. & *Perſicum* 6.

by

by a ſhorter.
The Mulberry 7.
by a very ſhort one.
The Wall-nut 8.
the Haſel-nut 9.
and Cheſt-nut 10.
are wrapt in a
Huſk
and a Shell.
Barren trees
are 11.
The Firr,
the Elder,
the Birch,
the Cypriſs,
the Beech,
the Aſh,
the Sallow,
the Linden-tree, &c.
But the moſt of them
affording ſhade.

But the Juniper 12.
and Bay-tree 13.
yield
Berries.
The Pine 14.
Pine-Apples.
The Oak 15.
Acorns
and Galls.

breviori.
Morum 7.
breviſſimo.
Nux juglans 8.
Avellana 9.
& *Caſtanea* 10.
involuta ſunt
Cortici
& *Putamini.*
Steriles arbores
ſunt 11.
Abies,
Alnus,
Betula,
Cupreſſus,
Fagus,
Fraxinus,
Salix,
Tilia, &c.
ſed pleræque
umbriferæ.

At *Juniperus* 12.
& *Laurus* 13.
ferunt
Baccas,
Pinus 14.
Strobilos.
Quercus 15.
Glandes
& *Gallas.*

Flores.

XV.

Flowers. **Flores.**

The most noted amongst the Flowers,
In the beginning of the Spring, are the
Violet 1.
the Crow-toes 2.
the Daffadil 3.
Then the Lillies,
white and yellow 4.
and blew 5.
and the
Rose 6.
and Clove-gillow-flower. 7. &c.

Inter flores,
notissimi,
Primo vere,

Viola 1.
Hyacinthus 2.
Narcissus 3.
Tum *Lilia*,
alba & *lutea* 4.
& *cærulea* 5.
Tandem
Rosa 6.
& *Caryophyllum*, 7.
&c.

Of these
Garlands 8.
and Nose-gays 9.
are tyed round with
twigs.

There are also sweet
herbs added 10.
as, Marjoram,
Flower-gentle,
Rue,
Lavender,
Rosemary,
Hyssop,
Spike,
Basil,
Sage,
Mints, &c.

Amongst Field-flow-
ers 11.
the most noted are,
the May-lillie,
Germander,
the Blew-bottle,
Chamomel, &c.

And amongst herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood,
Sorrel,
the Nettle, &c.

The Tulip 12.
is the grace of flowers,
but affording no smell.

Ex his vientur
Serta 8.
& *Servie* 9.

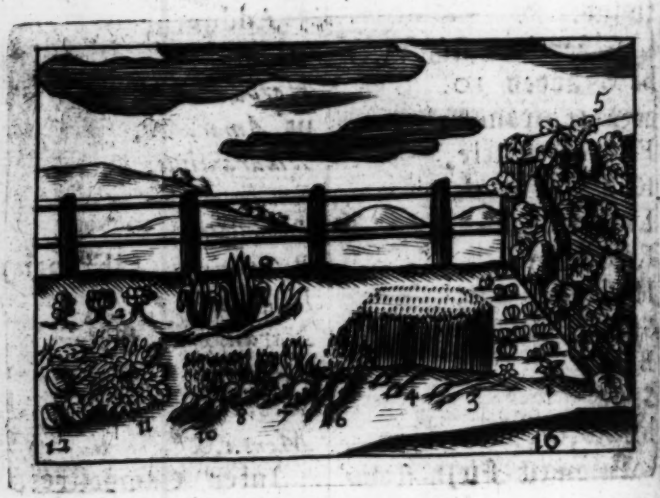
Adduntur
etiam
Herba odoratæ 10.
ut, *Amaracus*,
Amaranthus,
Ruta,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus (Libanotis)
Hyssopus,
Nardus,
Ocymum,
Salvia,
Menta, &c.

Inter Campestres,
11.
notissimi sunt, Flores:
Lilium convallium,
Chamædrys,
Cyanus,
Chamæmelum, &c.
& Herbæ:
Cytisus (Trifolium)
Absinthium,
Acetosa,
Urtica, &c.

Tulipa 12.
Florum decus est,
sed odoris expers.

XVI.

Olera.



Pot-Herbs.

Pot-herbs	In Hortis
graw in	naſcuntur
Gardens,	Olera,
as, Lettice 1.	ut, *Lactuca* 1.
Colewort 2.	*Braſſica* 2.
Onions 3.	*Cepa* 3.
Garlike 4.	*Allium* 4.
Gourd 5.	*Cucurbita* 5.
The Parſnep 6.	*Siſer* 6.
The Turnep 7.	*Rapa* 7.
The Rhadiſh 8.	*Raphanus miner* 8.
Horſe-Rhadiſh 9.	*Raphanus major* 9.
Perſelie 10.	*Petroſelinum* 10.
Cucumbers 11.	*Cucumeres* 11.
and Pompions 12.	*Pepones* 12.

XVII.

Fruges.

Corn.

Some Corn,
grows upon a
Straw,
parted by knots,
as, Wheat, 1.
Rie, 2.
Barley, 3.
in which the Ear
hath awnes, or else it is
without awnes, and it
nourisheth the Corns
in the Husk.

Some,
instead of an Ear,
have a rizom
(or plume) containing
the Corns by bunches,
as, Oats, 4.
Millit, 5.
Turkey-wheat, 6.

Pulse
have Cods,
which enclose the
corns in two shales,
as, Pease, 7.
Beans, 8.
Vetches, 9.
and those that are less
than these, Lentils and
Urles (or Tares.)

Frumenta,
quædam crescunt
super *culmum*,
distinctum *geniculis*,
ut, *Triticum*, 1.
Siligo, 2.
Hordeum 3.
in quibus *Spica*,
habet Aristas,
aut est mutica,
fovetque *grana*
in *gluma*.

Quædam,
pro Spicâ,
habent *Paniculam*,
continentem grana
fasciatim,
ut, *Avena*, 4.
Milium, 5.
Frumentum Saracenicum 6.

Legumina
habent *Siliquas*,
quæ grana
includunt *valvulis*,
ut, *Pisum*, 7.
Faba, 8.
Vicia, 9.
&, his minora,
Lemes
& *Cicera*.

XVIII.

Frutices.

Shrubs.

A Plant
being greater, and
harder than an Herb,
is called a Shrub,
such as are:
In Banks,
and ponds,
the Rush, 1.
the Bul-rush, 2.
or Cane without knots,
bearing Cats tails,
and the Reed 3.
which is knotty and
hollow within.
Elsewhere 4.
the Rose,
the Bastard-Corinths,
the Elder,
the Juniper.
Also the Vine 5.
which putteth
forth branches 6.
and these tendrels 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.
and bunches
of grapes 9.
on the Stalk
whereof hang grapes,
which contein Grape-
stones.

Planta,
major herbâ
& durior,
dicitur *Frutex*,
ut sunt:
In ripis
& stagnis,
Juncus, 1.
enodis *Scirpus*
[Canna] 2.
ferens *Typhas*,
& nodosa
intusque cava
Arundo 3.
Alibi, 4.
Rosa,
Ribes,
Sambucus,
Juniperus.
Item *Vitis*, 5.
quæ emittit
Palmites, 6.
& hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Pampinos, 8.
ac *Racemos*, 9.
quorum *Scapo*
pendent *Uvæ*,
continentes
Acinos.

XIX.

Animalia, & Primùm Aves.

Living-Creatures, and first Birds.

A living Creature,
liveth, perceiveth,
moveth it ſelf;
is born, dieth;
is nourished,
and groweth; ſtandeth,
or ſitteth, or lyeth,
or goeth.

A Bird, (Fiſher 1.
(here the Kings
making her neſt
in the Sea)
is covered with
Feathers 2.
flyeth with Wings 3.
hath two pinions 4.
and as many Feet 5.
A Tail, 6.
and a Bill. 7.

The Shee, 8.
layeth Eggs, 10.
in a Neſt, 9.
and ſitting upon them,
hatcheth
young ones. 11.

An Egg is covered
with a Shell, 12.
under which is
the White, 14.
in this the Yolk. 13.

Animal,
vivit, ſentit,
movet ſe;
naſcitur, moritur;
nutritur,
& creſcit; ſtat,
aut ſedet, aut cubat,
aut graditur.

Avis,
(hîc *Halcyon* 1.
in mari
nidulans,)
tegitur
Plumis, 2.
volat *Pennis*, 3.
habet duas *Alas*, 4.
totidem *Pedes*, 5.
Caudam, 6.
& *Roſtrum*. 7.

Fœmella, 8.
in *Nido*, 9.
ponit *Ova*, 10.
iiſque incubans,
excludit
Pullos. 11.

Ovum
tegitur *Teſtâ*, 12.
ſub quâ eſt
Albumen, 14.
in hoc *Vitellus*. 13.

XX.

Aves Domeſticæ.

Tame Foul.

The Cock 1.	*Gallus* 1.
...ich croweth	(qui manè cantat)
...a morning)	
...h a Comb, 2.	habet *Cristam*, 2.
... Spurs; 3.	& *Calcaria*; 3.
...ing gelded, he is	castratus,
...ed a Capon.	dicitur *Capo*,
... is crammed	& saginatur
... a Coop. 4.	in *Ornithotrophio*. 4.
A Hen, 5.	*Gallina*, 5.
...apeth the Dunghill,	ruspatur *fimetum*,
... picketh up Corns:	& colligit grana:
... also the Pigeons, 6.	sicut & *Columbæ*, 6.
...ch are brought up	(quæ educantur
... a Pigeon-house 7.)	in *Columbario*; 7.)
... Turky-Cock 8.	& *Gallopavus*, 8.
... his Turky-Hen. 9.	cum suâ *Meleagride*. 9.
The gay Peacock, 10.	Formosus *Pavo*, 10.
...deth in his feathers.	pennis superbit.
The Stork, 11.	*Ciconia*, 11.
...ildeth her nest on the	in tecto nidificat.
...p of the House.	
The Swallow, 12.	*Hirundo*, 12.
...e Sparrow, 13.	*Passer*, 13.
...e Mag-pie, 14.	*Pica*, 14.
...e Jackdaw, 15.	*Monedula*, 15.
...nd the Bat, 16.	& *Vespertilio*, 16.
...or Flittermouse)	(Mus alatus)
...se to flie about	volitant circa
...Houses.	Domus.

Oscines.

XXI.

Oscines.

Singing-Birds.

Luscinia

The Nightingal 1.	*Luscinia* (*Philomela*) 1.
...geth	cantat
...sweetliest of all.	suavissimè omnium.
The Lark 2.	*Alauda* 2.
...geth	cantillat,
...the flieth in the air;	volitans in aëre;
The Quail, 3.	*Coturnix*, 3.
...ing on the ground;	humi sedens;
...ers, (Trees 4.	Cæteræ,
...boughs of	in ramis arborum, 4.
...the Canary-bird,	ut, *Luteola* peregrina,
...Chaffinch,	*Fringilla*,
...Goldfinch,	*Carduelis*,
...Siskin,	*Acanthis*,
...Linnet,	*Linaria*,
...little Titmouse,	parvus *Parus*,
...Wood-wall,	*Galgulus*,
...Robin-red-breast,	*Rubecula*,
...hedge sparrow, &c.	*Curruca*, &c.
The party-coloured	
Parret 5.	*Psittacus* 5. discolor,
The Black-bird, 6.	*Merula*, 6.
The Stare, 7.	*Sturnus*, 7.
with the Mag-pie,	cum *Picâ*.
and the Jay,	& *Monedulâ*,
learn	discunt
to frame Mens	humanas voces
Words.	formare.
A great many	Pleræque,
are wont to be shut	solent includi
in Cages 8.	*Caveis*. 8.

Aves

XXII.

Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.

The Oſtrich 1.
is the greateſt Bird.
The Wren 2.
is the leaſt.
The Owl 3.
the moſt deſpicable.
The Whoophoo 4.
the moſt naſty,
it eateth dung.
The Bird of Para-
dice 5. is very rare.
The Pheaſant 6.
The Buſtard 7.
The deaf wild Peacock 8
The Moor-Hen 9.
The Partridge 10.
The Wood-cock 11.
and the Thruſh 12.
are accounted dainties.
Amongſt the reſt,
the beſt are the watch-
ful Crane 13.
the mournful Turtle 14.
the Cuckow 15.
the Stock-dove,
the Speight,
the Jay,
the Crow, &c. 16.

Struthio 1.
eſt ales maximus.
Regulus 2. (Trochilus)
minimus.
Noctua 3.
deſpicatiſſimus.
Upupa 4.
ſordidiſſimus, (bus.
veſcitur enim ſtercori-
Manucodiata 5.
rariſſimus.
Phaſianus 6.
Tarda (Otis) 7.
Tetrao 8. ſurdus,
Attagen 9.
Perdix 10.
Gallinago (Ruſticola) 11.
& *Turdus*, 12.
in deliciis habentur.
Inter reliquas,
potiſſimæ ſunt:
Grus 13. pervigil,
Turtur 14. gemens,
Cuculus 15.
Palumbes,
Picus,
Garrulus,
Cornix, &c. 16.

Aves

XXIII.

Aves Rapaces.

Ravenous Birds.

The Eagle, 1.
the King of Birds,
looketh upon the Sun.

Aquila, 1.
Rex avium,
Solem intuetur.

The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.
feed upon
Carrion.

Vultur, 2.
& *Corvus*, 3.
pascuntur
morticinis [cadaveribus.]

The Kite 4.
[illegible]
Chickens.

Milvus 4.
insectatur
pullos gallinaceos.

The Falcon, 5.
The Hobbie, 6.
and the Hawk, 7.
catch at little Birds.

Falco, 5.
Nisus, 6.
& *Accipiter*, 7.
captant aviculas.

The Gerfalcon, 8.
Pigeons,
and greater Birds.

Astur, 8.
columbas,
& aves majores.

XXIV.

Aves Aquaticæ.

Water Fowl.

The

The white Swan, 1.
The Gooſe, 2.
and the Duck, 3.
ſwim up and down.

Olor 1. candidus,
Anſer, 2.
& *Anas*, 3.
natant.

The Cormorant 4.
diveth.

Mergus, 4.
ſe mergit.

Add to theſe
the water-hen,
and the Pelecan, &c. 10.

His adde
Fulicam,
Pelecanum, &c. 10.

The Oſprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying down-wards
uſe to catch fiſh,
but the Heron 7.
ſtanding on the
Banks.

Haliaetus 5.
& *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes;
ſed *Ardea* 7.
ſtans in ripis,
captant piſces.

The Bittern, 8.
putteth his Bill
into the water,
and belloweth like
an Ox.

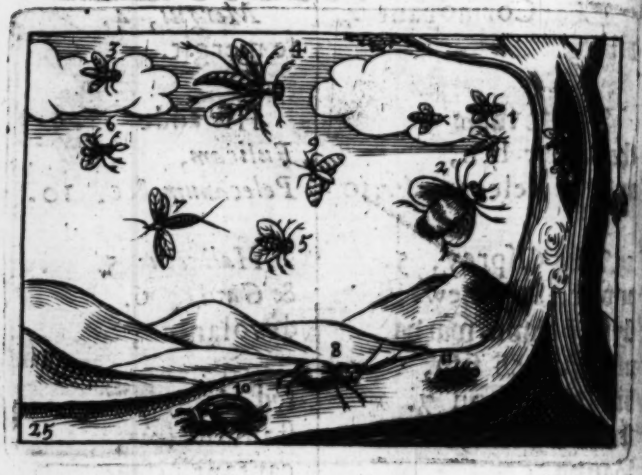
Butio, 8.
roſtrum aquæ inſerit,
& ut bos mugit.

The Water-wagtail 9.
waggeth the tail.

Motacilla 9.
motat caudam.

XXV.

Insecta volantia.



Flying-vermin

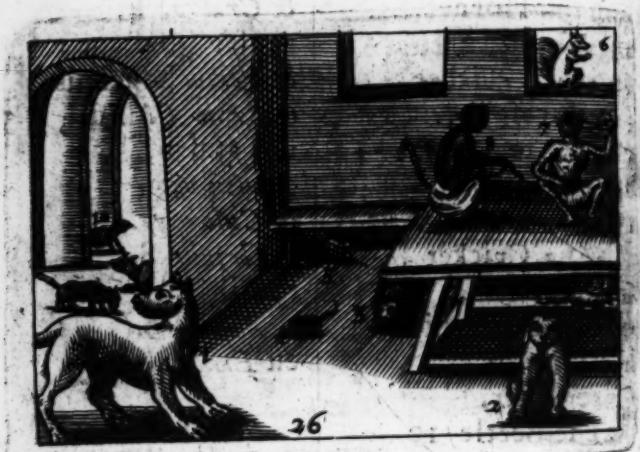
The Bee 1.
maketh Honey,
which the
Drone 2. devoureth.
The Wasp, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.
molest with a sting;
and the Gad-bee
(or Breese) 5.
especially Cattel;
but the Flye 6.
and the Gnat 7. us.
The Cricket 8.
singeth.
The Butterflie 9.
is a winged
Caterpiller.
The Beetle 10.
covereth her wings
with Cases.
The Glow-worm 11.
shineth by night.

Apis 1.
facit Mel,
quod depascit
Fucus. 2.
Vespa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 4.
aculeo infestant:
& Pecus imprimis,
Oestrum (Asilus;) 5.
nos autem,
Musca 6.
& *Culex.* 7.
Gryllus 8.
cantillat.
Papilio 9.
est *Eruca* alata.

Scarabaus 10.
tegit alas
Vaginis.
Cicindela [Lampy-
noctu nitet. (ris] 11.

XXVI.

Quadrupedia,
& Primùm Domeſtica.



Four-Footed-Beaſts,
and firſt thoſe about the Houſe.

The

The Dog 1.
with the Whelp 2.
is the keeper of
the House.

The Cat 3.
riddeth the House
of Mice; 4.
which also a
Mouse-trap, 5. doth.

The Squirrel, 6.
The Ape, 7.
and the Monkey, 8.
are kept at home
for delight.

The Dormouse, 9.
and other
greater Mice, 10.
as, the Weesel,
The Martin,
and the Ferret,
trouble the House.

Canis 1.
cum *Catello*, 2.
est custos Domûs.

Felis (Catus) 3.
domum purgat
à *Muribus*; 4.
quod etiam facit
Muscipula. 5.

Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& *Cercopithecus*, 8.
domi habentur
delectamento.

Glis, 9.
& cæteri
Mures majores, 10.
ut, *Mustela*,
Martes,
Viverra,
domum infestant.

XXVII.

Pécora.

Heard Cattel.

The Bull 1.
the Cow 2.
and the Calf 3.
are covered with hair.
The Ram, the Wea-
the Ewe 5. (ther 4.
and the Lamb 6.
bear wool.
The Hee-goat,
the gelt-Goat 7.
with the Shee-goat 8.
and Kid 9.
have
shag-hair and beards.
The Hog, the Sow 10.
and the Pigs 11.
have briſtles,
but not horns;
but cloven feet too,
as thoſe other
have.

Taurus 1.
Vacca 2.
& *Vitulus* 3.
pilis teguntur.
Aries (Vervex) 4.
Ovis 5.
cum *Agno* 6.
Lanam geſtant.
Hircus (Caper) 7.
cum *Caprâ* 8.
& *Hædo* 9.
habent
Villos & arúncos.
Porcus (Scrofa) 10.
cum *Porcellis* 11.
habent *Setas*;
at non *Cornua*,
ſed etiam
Ungulas biſulcas,
ut illa.

Jumenta.

XXVIII.

Jumenta.

Labouring Beasts.

The Aſs 1.
and the Mule 2.
carry
burdens.

The Horſe 3.
(which a
Main 4.
graceth) carrieth us.

The Camel 5.
carrieth the Merchant
with his Wares.

The Elephant 6.
draweth his meat to
him with his Trunk. 7.

He hath two Teeth 8.
ſtanding out, and is
able to carry full thir-
ty men.

Aſinus 1.
& *Mulus* 2.
geſtant
Onera.

Equus 3.
(quem ornat
Juba 4.)
nos ipſos.

Camelus 5.
mercatorem
cum mercibus ſuis.

Elephas (Barus) 6.
pabulum adtrahit
Proboſcide 7.

Dentes duos 8.
habet prominentes,
& portare poteſt
etiam triginta Viros.

XXIX.

Feræ Pécudes.

Wild Cattel.

The Buff 1.
and the Buffal 2.
are wild Bulls.
The Elke 3.
being bigger than an
horse (whose back
is impenetrable)
hath
knaggy horns;
as also the Hart 4.
But the Roe 5.
and the Hinde Calf al-
most none;
The Stone-back 6.
huge great ones;
The Wild-goat 7.
hath very little ones,
by which she hangeth
her self on a rock.
The Unicorn 8.
hath but one,
but that a precious one.
The Boar 9.
assaileth one with his
tushes.
The Hare 10.
is fearful.
The Cony 11.
diggeth the earth;
As also the Mole 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Urus 1.
& *Bubalus* 2.
sunt feri boves.
Alces
major equo,
(cujus tergus
est impenetrabilis)
habet
ramosa cornua;
ut & *Cervus* 4.
Sed *Caprea* 5.
cum *Hinnulo*,
ferè nulla;
Capricornus 6.
prægrandia;
Rupicapra 7.
minuta,
quibus se
ad rupem suspendit;
Monoceros 8.
unum,
sed pretiosum.
Aper 9.
dentibus grassatur.

Lepus 10.
pavet.
Cuniculus 11.
terram perfodit;
Ut & *Talpa* 12.
quæ grumos facit.

XXX.

Feræ Beſtiæ.

Wild Beaſts.

Wild Beasts have sharp paws, and teeth, and are flesh-eaters.

As the Lyon 1. the King of four-footed beasts, having a main, with the Lioness;

The spotted Panther 2.

The Tygre 3. the cruellest of all;

The shaggy Bear 4.

The ravenous Wolf 5.

The quicksighted Ounce 6.

The tayled Fox 7. the craftiest of all.

The Hedge-hog 8. is prickly.

The Badger 9. delighteth in holes.

Bestiæ habent acutos Ungues & dentes, suntque carnivoræ.

Ut, *Leo*, 1. Rex Quadrupedum, jubatus, cum *Leænâ*;

Maculosus *Pardus* (Panthera) 2.

Tygris 3. immanissima omnium;

Villosus *Ursus* 4.

Rapax *Lupus* 5.

Lynx 6. visu pollens,

Caudata. *Vulpes* 7. omnium astutissima.

Erinaceus 8. est aculeatus.

Melis 9. latebris gaudet.

Serpentes

XXXI.

Serpentes & Reptilia.

Serpents and creeping things.

Snakes

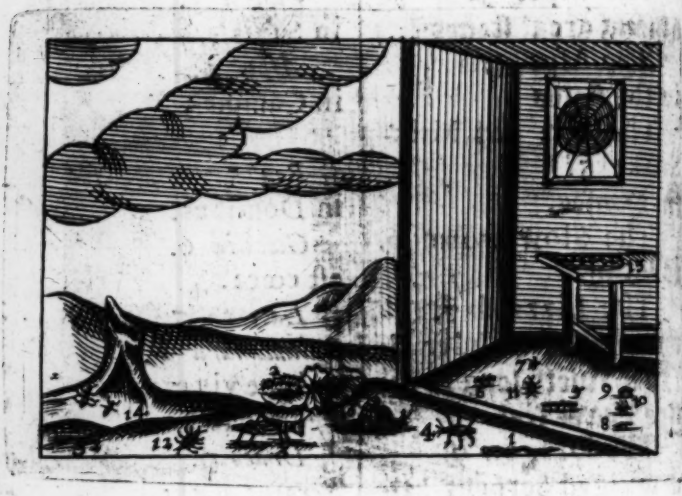
Snakes creep by winding themſelves;
The Adder 1.
in the wood;
The Water-Snake 2.
in the water;
The Viper 3.
among great ſtones;
The Aſpe 4.
in the fields;
The Boa (or Milk-Snake 5.)
in Houſes.
The Slow-worm 6.
is blind.
The Lizzard 7.
and the Salamander 8.
(that liveth long in the fire) have feet.
The Dragon 9.
a winged Serpent killeth with his breath;
The Baſilisk 10.
with his eyes,
and the Scorpion 11.
with his poyſonous tayl.

Angues,
repunt ſinuando ſe:
Coluber 1.
in Silvâ;
Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ;
Vipera 3.
in Saxis;
Aſpis 4.
in Campis;

Boa 5.
in Domibus.
Cœcilia 6.
eſt cœca.
Lacerta 7.
Salamandra 8.
in igne vivax;
Pedes habent.
Draco 9.
Serpens alatus,
halitu;
Baſiliſcus 10.
Oculis;
Scorpius 11.
venenatâ caudâ,
necantes.

XXXII.

Crawling Vermin. *Insecta repentia.*



Worms
gnaw things;
The Earth worm 1.
the earth;
The Caterpillar 2.
the Plant;
The Grasshopper 3.
the Fruits;
The Mite 4.
the Corn;

Vermes,
res rodunt:
Lumbricus 1.
terram;
Eruca 2.
plantam;
Cicada 3.
fruges;
Curculio 4.
frumenta;

The

The Timber-worm 5.
Wood;
The Moth 6.
a garment;
The Book-worm 7.
a Book;
Maggots 8.
Flesh and Cheese;
Hand-worms
the hair.
The skipping Flea 9.
the Lowse 10.
and the stinking
Wall-louse 11.
bite us.
The Tike 12.
is a blood-sucker.
The Silk-worm 13.
maketh silk.
The Pismire 14.
is painful.
The Spider 15.
weaveth a Cobweb,
nets for flies.
The Snail 16.
carrieth about her
Snail-horn.

Teredo (cossus) 5.
ligna;
Tinea 6.
Vestem;
Blatta 7.
Librum;
Termines 8.
carnem & caseum;
Acari,
Capillum.
Saltans *Pulex* 9.
Pediculus 10.

fœtens *Cimex* 11.
nos mordent.
Ricinus 12.
sanguisugus est.
Bombyx 13.
facit sericum.
Formica 14.
est laborioſa.
Aranea 15.
texit araneum,
muscis retia.
Cochlea 16.
testam circumfert.

XXXIII.

Amphibia.

Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.

Creatures that
live by land and by
water are,

The Crocodile 1.
a cruel
and preying Beast
of the River Nilus;

The Castor or Beaver 2.
having
feet like a Gooses
to swim,
and a scaly tail;

The Otter 3.
the croaking Frog 4.
with the Toad,

The Tortoise 5.
covered above
and beneath
with shels,
as with a Target.

In terra & aqua
viventia sunt,

Crocodilus 1.
immanis
& prædatrix bestia
Nili fluminis;

Castor (Fiber) 2.
habens
pedes anserinos
ad natandum,
& caudam squameam;

Lutra 3.
& coaxans *Rana* 4.
cum *Bufone*,

Testudo 5.
supra & infra
testis,
ceu scuto,
operta,

XXXIV.

River Fiſh and Pond Fiſh.

Piſces Fluviatiles & Lacuſtres.

A Fiſh
hath Fins 1.
with which it ſwimeth,
and Gills 2. (breath,
by which it taketh
and Prickles
inſtead of bones:
beſides,
the Male hath a Milt,
and the Female a Rone.
Some
have Scales,

Piſcis
habet *Pinnas* 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus reſpirat;
& *Spinas*,
loco oſſium:
præterea,
Mas, *lactes*;
Fœmina, *Ova*.
Quidam
habent *Squamas*,

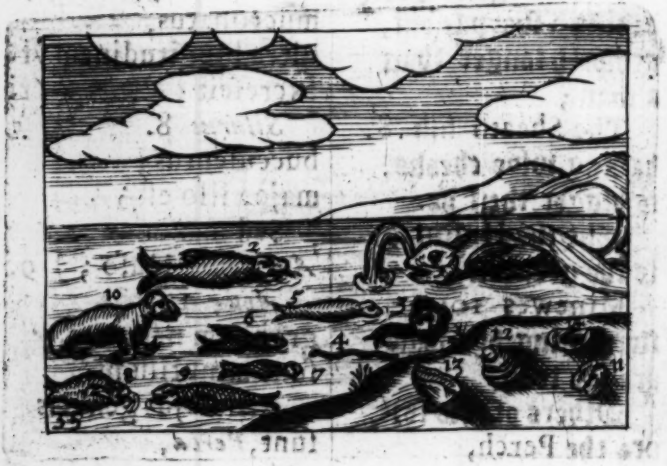
as

as the Carp 3.
and the Luce or Pike 4.
Some are sleek,
as the Eele 5.
and the Lamprey 6.
The Sturgion 7.
having a sharp snout,
groweth longer than
a man;
The Sheath-fish 8.
having wide cheeks,
is bigger then he.
But the Huson 9.
is the greatest.
Minewes 10.
swimming by shoals,
are the least.
Others of this sort,
are the Perch,
the Bley,
the Barbel,
the Esch, the Trout,
the Gudgeon, and
Trench 11.
The Crab-fish 12.
is covered with a shell,
and it hath claws,
and crawleth
forwards & backwards.
The Horse-leech 13.
sucketh blood.

ut *Carpio* 3.
Lucius (Lupus) 4.
Alii sunt glabri,
ut, *Anguilla* 5.
Mustela 6.
Accipenser (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus,
ultra longitudinem vi-
excrescit; (ri
Silurus 8.
bucculentus,
major illo est;
Sed maximus
Antaeus (Huso;) 9.
Apua 10.
gregatim natantes,
sunt minutissimi.
Alii hujus generis
sunt, *Perca*,
Alburnus,
Mullus (barbus)
Thymallus, *Trutta*,
Gobius,
Tinca, 11.
Cancer 12.
tegitur *crustâ*,
habetque *chelas*,
& graditur
porrò & retrò.
Hirudo 13.
sugit sanguinem.

XXXV.

Marini Piſces, & Conchæ.



Sea-Fiſh, and Shell-Fiſh.

The

The Whale 1.
is the greatest of
the Sea-fish.
The Dolphin 2.
the swiftest;
The Scate 3.
the most monstrous,
Others are
the Lamprel, 4.
The Salmon, and the
lax, 5.
There are also
Fish that flie. 6.
And
Herrings, 7.
which are brought
pickled, and Place, 8.
and Cods, 9.
which are brought dry,

and the Sea-monsters,
the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horse, &c.
Shel-fish 11.
have shels.
The Oyster 12.
affordeth sweet meat.
The Purple-fish 13.
purple;
The other
Pearls, 14.

Piscium marinorum
maximus est
Balæna (Cetus) 1.
Delphinus 2.
velocissimus;
Raia 3.
monstrosissimus.
Alii sunt,
Muræna, 4.
Salmo (Esox) 5.

Dantur etiam
Volatiles. 6.
Adde
Haleces, 7.
qui salsi,
& *Passeres*, 8.
cum *Asellis*, 9.
qui arefacti,
adferuntur:
& monstra marina,
Phocam, 10.
Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha 11.
habet testas.
Ostrea 12.
dat sapidam carnem.
Murex 13.
purpuram;
Alia, 14.
Margaritas.

Homo

XXXVI.

Homo.

Man:

Adam,

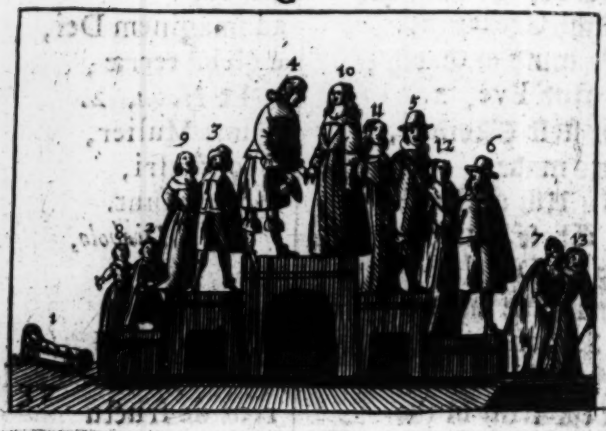
Adam, 1.
the first Man,
was made by God,
after the Image
of God, the sixth day
of the Creation,
of a lump of Earth;
And Eve, 2.
the first Woman,
was made
of a Rib of the Man.
These, being tempted
by the Devil,
under the shape of
a Serpent, 3.
when they had eaten
of the fruit of the
forbidden Tree, 4.
were condemned
to misery 5.
and death,
with all their
posterity,
and cast out of
Paradise 6.

Adamus, 1.
primus Homo,
sextâ die
Creationis,
à Deo,
ad imaginem Dei,
è glebâ terræ;
Et *Heva*, 2.
prima Mulier,
è costâ viri,
formati sunt.
Hi, à *Diabolo*,
sub specie
Serpentis, 3.
seducti, cum comederent de fructu
arboris vetitæ, 4.
ad *miseriam* 5.
& mortem,
cum omni
posteritate suâ,
damnati
& è *Paradiso* 6.
ejecti sunt.

Septem

XXXVII.

Septem Ætates Hominis.



The Seven Ages of Man.

A Man is
first an Infant, 1.
then a Boy, 2.
then a Youth, 3.
then a Young-man, 4.
then a Man, 5.
after that, an Elderly-man, 6.
and at last, a decrepid old Man, 7.

So also
in the other sex,
there are, a Girle, 8.
A Damosel, 9.
A Maid, 10.
A Woman, 11.
an Elderly Woman, 12.
and a decrepid old Woman. 13.

Homo est
primùm *Infans*, 1.
deinde *Puer*, 2.
tum *Adolescens*, 3.
inde *Juvenis*, 4.
posteà *Vir*, 5.
dehinc *Senex*, 6.
tandem
Silicernium. 7.

Sic etiam
in altero Sexu,
sunt, *Pupa*, 8.
Puella, 9.
Virgo, 10.
Mulier, 11.
Vetula, 12.
Anus decrepita. 13.

XXXVIII.

The outward parts of a Man.

Membra Hominis Externa.

The Head, 1. is above, the Feet, 20. below.
The forepart of the Neck, (which ends at the Arm-holes 2.) is the Throat, 3. the hinderpart the Crag, 4.
The Breaſt, 5. is before; the back: 6. behind;

Caput 1. eſt ſuprà, infrà, *Pedes*, 20.
Colli (quod deſinit in *Axillas* 2.) pars anterior, eſt *Jugulum*; 3. poſterior, *Cervix*. 4.
Pectus, 5. eſt antè; retrò, *Dorſum*: 6.

women

women have in it
two Dugs 7.
with Nipples.
Under the breast
is the Belly, 9.
in the middle of it,
the Navel, 10.
underneath the groyn, 11.
and the privities.
The Shoulder-blades,
are behind the Back, 12.
on which the
Shoulders depend 13.
on these the Arms 14.
with the Elbow, 15.
and then the hands
on either side,
the right, 8.
and the left, 16.
The next to the shoulders,
are the Loyns 17.
with the Hips, 18.
and in the breech,
the Buttocks. 19.
These make the Foot;
the Thigh, 21.
then the Leg, 23.
(the Knee being betwixt
them 22.)
in which is the Calf, 24.
with the Shin, 25.
then the Anckles, 26.
the Heel, 27.
and the Sole, 28.
in the very end,
the great Toe, 29.
with four (other) Toes.

in illo sunt Fœminis,
binæ *Mammæ* 7.
cum *Papillis.*
Sub pectore
est *Venter*, 9.
in ejus medio,
Umbilicus, 10.
subtus *Inguen*, 11.
& *pudenda.*
A tergo,
sunt *Scapulæ*, 12.
à quibus pendent
Humeri, 13.
ab his *Brachia*, 14.
cum *Cubito*, 15.
inde, ad utrumque *latus*,

Manùs, Dextera, 8.
& *Sinistra*, 16.
Humeros, excipiunt
Lumbi 17.
cum *Coxis*, 18.
& in *Podice* (culo)
Nates. 19.
Pedem absolvunt;
Femur, 21.
tum *Crus*, 23.

(intermedio *Genu* 22.)
in quo *Sura*, 24.
cum *Tibiâ*, 25.
abhinc *Tali*, 26.
Calx (Calcaneum) 27.
& *Solum*, 28.
in extremo
Hallux, 29.
cum quatuor Digitis.

XXXIX.

The Head and the Hand. *Caput & Manus.*

In the Head are,
the Hair, 1.
(which is Combed
with a Comb, 2.)
two Ears, 3.
the Temples, 4.
and the Face, 5.
In the Face are,
the Forehead, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
the Noſe, 8.
(with two Noſtrils)
the Mouth, 9.

In *Capite* ſunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine 2.)
Aures 3. binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies, 5.
In facie ſunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus 7. uterque,
Naſus 8.
(duabus *Naribus*,)
Os, 9.

the

the Cheeks 10.
and the Chin. 13.
The Mouth is fenced
with a Muſtacho, 11.
and Lips; 12.
a Tongue and Palate,
and Teeth 16.
in the Cheek-bone.
A Man's Chin is co-
vered with a Beard; 14.
and the eye,
(in which is the white
and the Apple)
with eye-lids,
and an eye-brow. 15.
The Hand being
cloſed, is a Fiſt; 17.
being open, is a
palm, 18. (hollow 19.
in the midſt, is the
of the Hand; the extre-
mity is the Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the fore-finger, 21.
the middle-finger, 22,
the Ring-finger, 23.
and the little-finger, 24
In every one are three
joynts a.b.c. (d.e.f.
and as many knuckles
with a Nail. 25.

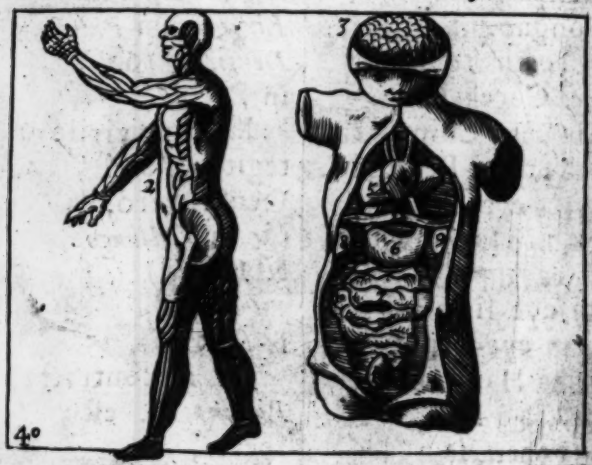
Gena (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum*. 13.
Os ſeptum eſt
Myſtace, 11.
& *Labiis*; 12.
Lingua cum *Palato*,
Dentibus 16.
in *Maxillâ*.
Mentum virile
tegitur *Barbâ*; 14.
Oculus verò,
(in quo *Albugo*
& *Pupilla*)
palpebris
& *ſupercilio*. 15.
Manus contracta,
Pugnus 17. eſt;
aperta,
Palma, 18.
in medio, *Vola*, 19.

extremitas, *Pollex*, 20.
cum quatuor *Digitis*,
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.
Annulari, 23.
& *Auriculari*. 24.
In quolibet
ſunt *articuli* tres *a.b.c.*
& totidem *Condyli d.e.f.*
cum *Ungue*. 25.

XL.

The Fleſh and the Bowels.

Caro & Viſcera.



In the Body are the Skin with the Membranes, the fleſh with the muſcles, the Channels, the Griſtles, the bones & the bowels.

The Skin 1. being pulld off, the fleſh 2 appeareth, not in a continued lump, but being diſtributed, as it were into ſtuft puddings which they call muſcles

In *Corpore* ſunt *Cutis* cum *Membranis*, *Caro* cum *Muſculis*, *Canales*, *Cartilagines*, *Oſſa* & *Viſcera*.

Detractâ *Cute* 1. apparet *Caro* 2. non continuâ maſſâ, ſed diſtributa, tanquam in farcimina, quos vocant *Muſculos*, where-

whereof there are reckoned four hundred and five, being the chanels of the Spirits to move the members.

The Bowels (bers: are the inward mem- As, in the head the Brain 3. being compassed about with a Skull, and the skin which covereth the Skull.

In the brest, the heart 4 covered with a thin skin about it, and the Lungs 5. breathing to and fro.

In the Belly, the Stomach 6. and the Guts 7. covered with a Kell; the Liver 8. & on the left side opposite against it the milt 9 the two kidneys 10. and the bladder 11.

The breast is divided from the belly by a thick membrane, which is called the Mid-riff 12.

quorum numerantur *quadringenti quinque*

canales *Spirituum* ad movendum *membra*.

Viscera, sunt *membra* interna: Ut, in Capite, *Cerebrum* 3. circumdatum *Cranio* & *Pericranio*.

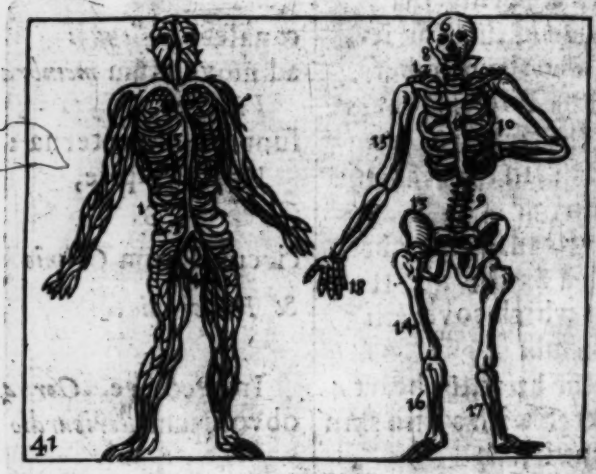
In Pectore, *Cor* 4. obvolutum *Pericardio*; & *Pulmo* 5. respirans.

In *Ventre*, *Ventriculus* 6. & *Intestina* 7. obducta *Omento*; *Jecur* (Hepar) 8. & à sinistro ei oppositus *Lien* 9. duo *Renes* 10. cum *Vesicâ* 11.

Pectus à Ventre dividitur crassâ membranâ, quæ vocatur *Diaphragma* 12.

XLI.

The Chanels and Bones. *Canales & Ossa.*



The Chanels of the body are, the Veins, carrying the blood from the Liver; (heat

The Arteries carrying and life from the heart;

The Nerves carrying sense and motion, throughout the body, from the brain.

You shall find these three, 1. (gether. every where joyned to-

besides, from the mouth into

Canales Corporis sunt
Venæ, Sanguinem,
ex Hepate;

Arteriæ, *calorem*
& *Vitam*, è Corde;
Nervi,
Sensum & *Motum*,
à *Cerebro*,
per Corpus deferentes.
Hæc tria, 1.

ubiq; sociata invenies.
Porrò, ab ore

into the stomach is the
Gullet 2.
the way of the meat
and drink: (Wezand 5.
and by it to the lights the
for breathing: from the
stomach to the arse
is a great Gut 3.
to Purge out the Ordure;
from the Liver to the Blad-
the Ureter 4. der,
for making water.
The Bones are:
in the Head the Skull, 6.
the two Cheek-bones 7.
with thirty two Teeth, 8.
Then the back-bone, 9.
the Pillar of the body,
consisting of thirty four
turning-joynts, that the
body may bend it self.
The Ribs, 10.
whereof there are XXIV.
The Breast-bone, 11.
the two Shoulder-blades, 12
the Buttock-bone, 13.
the bigger Bone
in the Arm, 15. (Arm,
and the lesser-bone, in the
the Thigh-bone, 14.
the foremost, 16.
and the hindmost Bone,
in the Leg, 17.
The bones of the Hand 13.
are thirty four,
and of the Foot, 19. thirty.
The Marrow
is in the Bones.

in Ventriculum, *Gula*, 2.
via cibi ac Potûs;
& juxtà hanc,
ad Pulmonem *Guttur*, 5.
pro respiratione;
à ventriculo ad Anum,
Colum 3.
ad excernendum *Stercus*;
ab Hepate ad Vesicam,
Ureter 4.
reddendæ Urinæ.
Ossa sunt:
in Capite, *Calvaria*, 6.
duæ *Maxillæ*, 7.
cum XXXII. *Dentibus*;
Tum, *Spina dorsi*, 9.
corporis columna,
constans ex XXXIV.
Vertebris, ut Corpus
se flectere queat;
Costæ, 10.
quarum viginti quatuor.
Os pectoris, 11.
duæ *Scapulæ*, 12.
Os sessibuli, 13.
Lacerti 15. & *Ulnæ*,
Tibiæ, 14.
Fibula 16. anterior
& posterior, 17.
Ossa *Manûs*, 18.
sunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
In Ossibus
est *Medulla*.

XLII.

The outward and inward Senſes.

Senſus externi & interni.

There are five outward Senſes;
The Eye 1.
ſeeth colours,
what is white or black,
green or blew,
red or yellow.
The Ear 2.
heareth Sounds,
both natural,
Voices and Words;
and artificial,
muſical Tunes.

Senſus externi
ſunt quinque;
Oculus 1.
videt *Colores*,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, ſit.
Auris 2.
audit *Sonos*,
tum naturales,
Voces & Verba;
tum artificiales,
Tonos Muſicos.

The

The Nose 3.
senteth smels
and stinks.

The Tongue 4.
with the roof of the mouth
tasteth savours, what is
sweet or bitter, keen or bi-
sowr or harsh. (ting

The Hand 5.
by touching discerneth
the quantity
and quality of things,
the hot and cold,
the moist and dry,
the hard and soft,
the smooth and rough,
the heavy and light.

The inward Senses
are three.

The Common-sense 7.
under the forepart of the
apprehendeth (head,
things taken from the
outward Senses.

The Phantasie 6.
under the crown of the head
judgeth of those things,
thinketh and dreameth.

The Memory 8.
under the hinder part of the
layeth up every thing (head
and fetcheth them out:
it loseth some,
and this is forgetfulness.

Sleep,
is the Rest of the Senses.

Nasus 3.
olfacit Odores,
& Fætores.

Lingua 4. cum Palato
gustat Sapores,
quid dulce aut amarum,
acre aut acidum,
acerbum aut austerum.

Manus 5.
dignoscit tangendo
rerum Quantitatem
& Qualitatem,
calidum & frigidum,
humidum & siccum,
durum & molle,
læve & asperum,
grave & leve.

Sensus interni
sunt tres.

Sensus communis 7.
sub *sincipite*,
apprehendit
à Sensibus externis
perceptas res.

Phantasia 6.
sub *vertice*,
dijudicat res istas,
cogitat, somniat.

Memoria 8.
sub *occipitio*,
singula recondit
& depromit:
quædam deperdit,
& hoc est *Oblivio*.

Somnus,
est Sensuum requies.

XLIII.

The Soul of man. *Anima hominis.*

The Soul is the life of the body, one in the whole:
Only Vegetative in Plants;
Withall ſenſitive in Animals;
And alſo Rational in Man.
This conſiſteth in three things;
In the underſtanding

Anima
eſt vita corporis, in toto una:
Tantùm *Vegetativa*, in *Plantis*;
Simul *Senſitiva*, in *Animalibus*;
Etiam *Rationalis*, in *Homine*.
Hæc conſiſtit in tribus:
In *Mente* (Intellectu) where-

whereby it judgeth, and understandeth a thing good and evil, or true or apparent.

In the Will, whereby it chooseth, and desireth, or refuseth or misliketh a thing known.

In the Mind, whereby it pursueth the good chosen, or shunneth the evil refused.

Hence is Hope, and Fear, in the desire and dislike.

Hence is Love and Joy, in the fruition:

But Anger, and Grief, in suffering.

The true judgment of a thing is Knowledge; the false is Error, (or) Opinion and Suspici-

quâ cognoscit, & intelligit, Bonum ac Malum, vel verum, vel apparens:

In *Voluntate*, quâ eligit, & concupiscit, aut rejicit & aversatur cognitum.

In *Animo*, quo prosequitur Bonum electum, vel fugit Malum rejectum.

Hinc *Spes*, & *Timor*, in cupidine & aversatione.

Hinc *Amor* & *Gaudium*, in fruitione:

Sed *Ira* ac *Dolor*, in passione.

Vera rei cognitio, est *Scientia*; falsa, *Error*, *Opinio*, *Suspicio*.

XLIV.

Deformes & Monſtroſi.

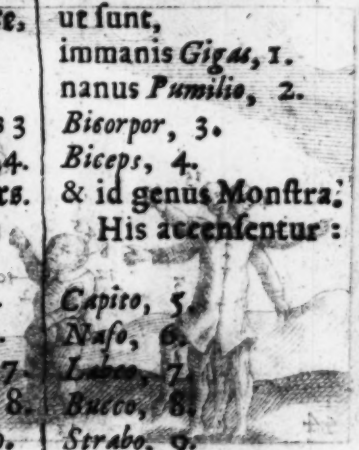
Deformed and Monſtrous People.

Mon-

Monſtrous and deformed people, are thoſe which differ in the body from the ordinary ſhape; as are, the huge Gyant, 1. the little Dwarf, 2. One with two bodies 3 One with two heads, 4. and ſuch like Monſters.

Amongſt theſe are reckoned,
The jolt headed, 5.
The great Noſed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The blub-cheeked, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.
The wry-necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The crump-backed, 12.
The crump-footed, 13.
The ſteeple-crowned, 15.
add to theſe
The bald-pated. 14.

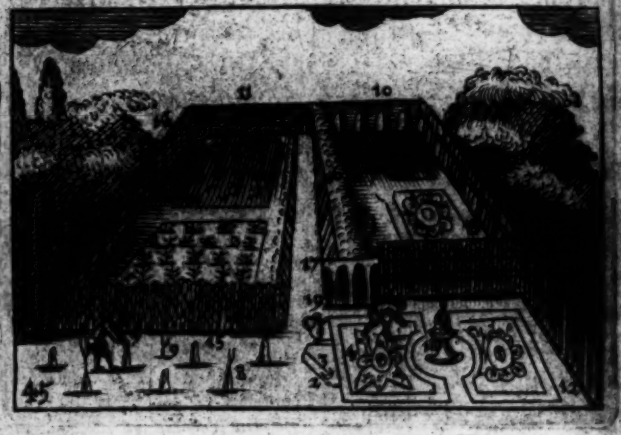
Monſtroſi
& *Deformes* ſunt,
abeuntes corpore
à communi formâ:
ut ſunt,
immanis *Gigas*, 1.
nanus *Pumilio*, 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus Monſtra.
His accenſentur:
Capito, 5.
Naſo, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obſtipus, 10.
Strumoſus, 11.
Gibboſus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvaſtrum, 14.



Herterum

XLV.

The Dreſſing of Gardens. *Horti orum cultura.*



We have ſeen Man: Now let us go on to Mans living, and to Handy-craft-Trades, which tend to it.

The firſt and moſt antient ſuſtenance, were the fruits of the earth.

Hereupon the firſt labour of Adam, was the dreſſing of a garden

The Gardiner 1. diggeth in a garden-plot,

Hominem vidimus: Jam pergamus ad *Victum* hominis, & ad *Artes Mechanicas*, quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & ant. quiſſimus *Victus*, (mus *Terræ Fruges*.

Hinc primus Labor Adami, *Horti-cultura*.

Hortulanus (Olitor) 1 in *Viridario* ſodit,

with

with a Spade 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds 4.
and places wherein to
plant Trees; 5.
on which he setteth
Seeds and Plants.
The [illegible] Gardiner 6.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

XLVI.

Husbandry. *Agricultura.*

The Plow-man 1.
yoketh Oxen 3.
to a Plough, 2.
and holdeth
the Plow-ſtilt, 4.
in his left hand
and the Plow-ſtaff 5.
in his right hand,
(with which he re-
moveth clods 6.)
he cutteth the Land
(which was manured
afore with Dung 8.)
with a Share, 7.
and a Coulter,

Arator 1.
jungit *Boves* 3.
Aratro, 2.
&, tenens
lævâ *Stivam*, 4.
dextrâ *Rallum* 5.
quâ amovet
Glebas, 6.
terram ſcindit
Vomere,
& *Dentali*, 7.
anteâ *Fimo* 8.
Surcoratam,

and

and maketh furrows. 9.
Then he ſoweth the Seed 10.
and harroweth it in with a Harrow. 11.
The Reaper 12.
ſheareth the Ripe Corn with a Sickle, 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14. (15.
& bindeth the ſheaves.
The Thraſher 16.
threſheth Corn on the Barn floor 17.
with a flayl, 18.
tolleth it in a winnowing-basket, 19.
and ſo when the Chaff, and the Straw, 20.
are ſeparated from it, he putteth it into Sacks.
The Mower 22. (21.
maketh Hay in a Meadow, cutting down Graſs with a Sithe, 23.
and raketh it together with a Rake, 24.
he maketh up cocks, 26
with a fork, 25. (27.
& carrieth it on cariages into the Hay-Barn. 28.

facitque *Sulcos.* 9.
Tum *ſeminat Semen* 10.
& inoccat *Oreâ.* 11.
Meſſor 12.
metit fruges maturas *Falce meſſoriâ*, 13.
colligit *Manipulos*, 14.
& colligat *Mergetes.* 15.
Tritor 16.
in *areâ Horrei* 17.
triturat Frumentum *Flagello* (tribulâ) 18.
jactat *Ventilabro*, 19.
atq; ita, ſeparatâ *Paleâ* & *Stramine*, 20.
congerit in *Saccos*, 21.
Fœniſeca 22.
in *Prato* facit *Fœnum*,
deſecans *Gramen Falce fœnariâ*, 23.
corraditq; *Raſtro*, 24.
componit *Acervos* 26.
Furcâ, 25.
& convehit *Vehibus* 27.
in *Fœnile*, 28.

Pecuaria

XLVII.

Grasing. *Pecuaria.*

Tillage of ground, and keepping Cattle, was in old time the care of Kings & Noble-men, at this day only of the meanest sort of People.

The Neat-heard 1. calleth out the heards, 2 out of the beasthouses 3 with a Horn 4. (feed. and driveth them to

Agrorum cultus & res pecuaria, (bus, antiquissimis tempori-Regum, Heroum; hodie tantùm imfimæ Plebis, Cura est.

Bubulcus 1. evocat *Armenta* 2. è *Bovilibus* 3. *Buccinâ* (Cornu) 4. & pastum ducit.

The

The Shepherd 5.
feedeth his Flock 6.
being furnished with a
Pipe 7.
and a Scrip, 8.
and a Sheep-hook 9.
having with him
a great Dog 10.
fenced with a
Collar 11.
against the Wolves.
Swine 12.
are fed out of a
Swine-Trough.
The Farmers wife 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow 14.
at the Cratch 15.
over a Milk-pale 16.
and maketh Butter of
Cream in a Churn 17.

and Cheeses 18.
of Curds.
The Wool 19.
is shorn from Sheep,
whereof several gar-
ments are made.

Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit *Gregem*, 6.

instructus *Fistulâ* 7.
& *Perâ*, 8.
ut & *Pedo* 9.
habens secum
Molossum 10.
munitum,
contra Lupos,
Mille. 11.
Sues 12.
ex *hordeâ aqualiculo*
saginantur.
Villica 13.
mulget
vaccæ Ubera 14.
ad *Præsepe* 15.
super *Mulctrâ* 16.
& facit
in *Vase butyraceo* 17.
Butyrum
è *flore Lactis*,
& è *Coagulo*
Caseos. 18.
Ovibus
detondetur *Lana* 19.
ex quâ conficiuntur
variæ *Vestes.*

XLVIII.

Mellificium.

The making of Honey.

The Bees
send out a swarm 1.
and set over it,
a Leader 2.

That swarm,
being ready to flie away
is recalled by the
tinkling of a
Brazen vessel 3.
and is put up into a
new Hive 4.

They make little
Cells with six corners 5
and fill them with
Honey-dew,
and make Combs 6.
out of which
the Honey runneth 7.

The Partitions
being melted with fire,
turn into Wax 8.

Apes
emittunt *Examen* 1.
adduntque illi
Ducem (Regem) 2.

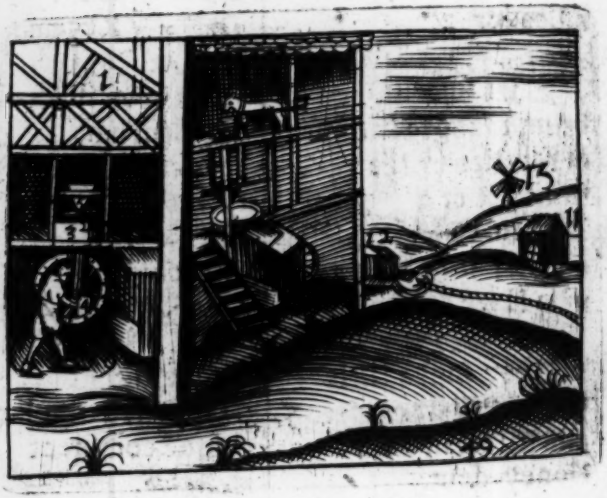
Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur
tinnitu
Vasis ænei 3.
& includitur
novo *Alveari* 4.

Struunt
Cellulas sexangulares 5.
easque complent
melligine,
& faciunt *Favos* 6.
è quibus
Mel effluit 7.

Crates,
igne liquati,
abeunt in *Ceram* 8.

XLIX.

Molitura.



Grinding.

In a Mill 1.
A ſtone 2.
runneth upon a ſtone 3.

A Wheel 4.
turning them about,
and grindeth corn poured in by a Hopper 5.
and parteth
the Bran 6.
falling into the
Trough 7.
from the Meal
ſlipping through
a Boulter 8.

Such a Mill,
was firſt a
Hand-mill 9.
then a
Horſe-mill 10.
then a Water-mill 11.
and a Ship-mill 12.
and at laſt,
a Wind-mill 13.

In *Mola* 1.
currit Lapis 2.
ſuper lapidem 3.

circumagente
Rota 4.
& conterit
per *Infundibulum* 5.
infuſa Grana,
ſeparatque *Furfurem* 6.
decidentem
in *Ciſtam* 7.
à *Farinâ* (Polline)
elabente
per *Excuſſorium* 8.

Talis mola,
primùm fuit,
Manuaria 9.
deinde,
Jumentaria 10.
tum *aquatica* 11.
& *Navalis* 12.
tandem,
Alata (pneumatica) 13.

L.

Panificium.

Bread-Baking.

The Baker 1.
ſifteth the Meal
in a Rindge 2.
and putteth it into
the Kneading-trough 3.
Then he powreth
water to it,
and maketh Dough 4.
and kneadeth it
with a wooden ſlice 5.
Then he maketh
Loaves, 6.
Cakes 7.
Cimnels 8.
Rolls 9. &c.
Afterwards he ſet-
teth them on a Peel 10.
& putteth them thorow
the Oven-mouth 12.
into the Oven 11.
But firſt
he pulleth out the fire,
and the coals with a
Coal-Rake 13.
which he layeth on a
heap underneath 14.
And thus
is Bread baked,
having the Cruſt
without 15.
& the Crumb within 16.

Piſtor 1.
cernit *Farinam*
Cribro 2. pollinario;
& indit
Mactræ 3.
Tum affundit
aquam,
& facit *Maſſam* 4.
depſitque
ſpathâ 5. ligneâ;
Dein format
Panes 6.
Placentas 7.
Similas 8.
Spiras 9 &c.
Poſt imponit
Palæ 10.
& ingerit
Furno 11.
per *Præfurnium* 12.
Sed priùs
eruit

Rutabulo 13.
ignem & Carbones,
quos infra congerit 14.
Et ſic
pinſitur *Panis*,
habens extra
Cruſtam 15.
intus *Micam* 16.

LI.

Piſcatio.

Fiſhing.

The

The Fiſher-man 1.
catcheth fiſh,
either on the ſhoar,
with an Hook, 2.
which hangeth by a line
from the angling-rod,
and on which
the bait ſticketh;
or with a
Cleek-Net, 3.
which hanging
on a Pole, 4.
is put into the water;
or in a Boat, 5.
with a Trammel-Net 6.
or with a Weel, 7.
which is laid in
the water by Night.

Piſcator 1.
captat piſces,
ſive, in littore,
Hamo, 2.
qui ab *arundine*
filo pendet,
& cui inhæret
Eſca;
ſive
Fundâ, 3.
quæ pendens
Porticâ, 4.
aquæ immittitur;
ſive, in *Cymba*, 5.
Reti, 6.
ſive *Naſſa*, 7.
quæ per Noctem
demergitur.

LII.

Fowling. *Aucupium.*

The Fowler 1. maketh a bed, 2. ſpreadeth a Bird-net, 3.

throweth bait 4. upon it, and hiding himſelf in a Hut 5. he alloreth Birds,

Auceps 1. exſtruit *Aream* 2. ſuperſtruit illi *Rete* aucupatorium, 3.

obſipat *Eſcam*, 4. &, abdens ſe in *latibulo* 5. allicit aves,

by

by the chirping of
lure-birds, which partly
hop upon the bed, 6.
and are partly
shut in
Cages, 7.
and thus he
entangleth
Birds that flie over,
in his Net,
whilest they settle
themselves down;
or he setteth
Snares, 8.
on which they hang,
and strangle
themselves;
or he setteth
lime-Twigs 9.
on a Perch, 10.
upon which
if they sit,
they enwrap their
Feathers,
that they cannot
fly away, and fall
down to the ground:
or he catcheth them
with a Pole 11.
and a Pit-fall 12.

Cantu *Illicum*,
qui partim
in aream currunt, 6.
partim
Caveis
inclusi sunt, 7.
atque ita
reti obruit
transvolantes
aves,
dum
se demittunt:
aut tendit
Tendiculas, 8.
quibus seipsas
suspendunt
& suffocant;
aut exponit
viscatos calamos 9.
Amiti, 10.
quibus
si insident,
implicant
Pennas,
ut nequeant
avolare,
& decidunt in terram:
aut captat
Pertica, 11.
vel *Decipula*. 12.

LIII.

Venatus.

Hunting:

The

The Hunter 1.
hunteth wild-beasts,
whilest he besetteth a
Wood with Toyls, 2.
stretched out
upon Shoars. 3.
The Beagle 4.
traceth the wild-beast,
and findeth him out
by the sent;
the Tumbler,
or Grayhound, 5.
pursueth it.
The Woolf,
falleth into
a Pit; 6.
the Stag, 7.
as he runneth away,
into Toyles.
The Boar, 8.
is struck through
a Hunting-Spear, 9.
The Bear 10.
is bitten
by Dogs,
and is knocked
with a Club. 11.
If any thing get
away, it escapeth, 12.
as here a Hare,
and a Fox.

Venator 1.
venatur feras,
dum sylvam
cingit *Cassibus*, 2.
tentis
super *Varos* (furcillas)
Canis sagax 4.
vestigat feram,
aut indagat
odoratu;
Vertagus 5.
persequitur.

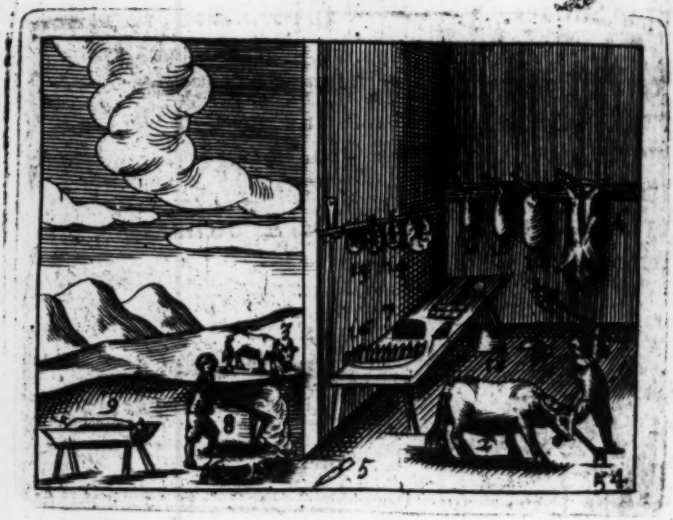
Lupus,
incidit
in *Foveam*; 6.
fugiens *Cervus*, 7.
in *plagas*.

Aper, 8.
transverberatur
Venabulo. 9.
Ursus 10.
mordetur
à canibus,
& tunditur
Clava. 11.
Si quid effugit,
evadit, 12.
ut hîc *Lepus*
& *Vulpes*.

Lanionia.

LIV.

Lanionia.



Butchery.

The

The Butcher, 1.
killeth
fat Cattle, 2.
(The lean 3.
are not fit to eat)
he knocketh them
down with an Ax, 4.
or cutteth their throat
with a slaughter-knife 5
he fleaeth them, 6.
and cutteth them in
pieces, and hangeth out
the flesh to sell
in the Shambles 7.

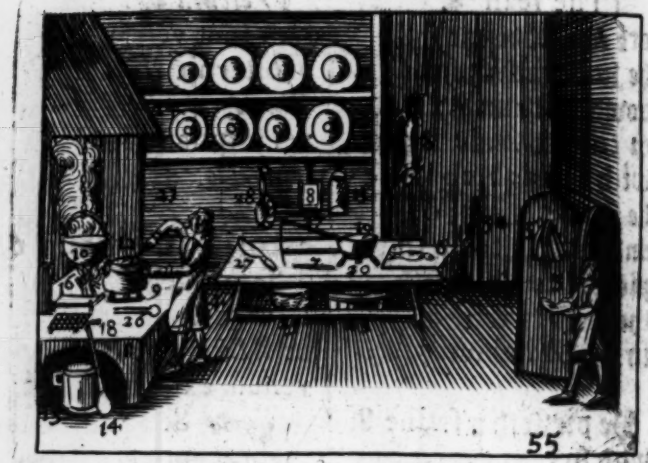
He dresseth a swine 8.
with fire,
or scalding water, 9.
& maketh gammons, 10.
Pestills 11.
and Flitches: 12.
Besides,
several Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Bloodings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Sausages. 16.
The Fat 17.
and Tallow 18.
are melted.

Lanio 1.
mactat
Pecudem altilem, 2.
(*Vescula* 3.
non sunt vesca)
prosternit
Clava, 4.
vel jugulat
Cultro, 5.

excoriat (deglubit) 6.
dissecatque,
& carnes
in *Macello* 7.
venum exponit.
Suem 8.
glabrat igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
& facit *Pernas*, 10.
Petasones 11.
& *Succidias*: 12.
Præterea,
Farcimina varia,
Faliscos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos (Lucanicas.) 16.
Adeps 17.
& *Sebum* 18.
eliquatur.

LV.

Cookery. *Coquinaria.*



The Yeoman of the Larder 1.
bringeth forth
Provision 2.
out of the Larder. 3.
The Cook 4.
taketh them, and ma-
keth several Meats.
He first pulleth off
the Feathers,
and draweth the guts
out of the Birds 5.
He scaleth and split-
teth Fish. 6.

Promus condus 1.
profert
è *Penu* 3.
Obsonia. 2.
Ea accipit *Coquus* 4.
& coquit
varia *esculenta.*
Aves 5.
priùs deplumat
& exenterat;
Pisces 6.
desquamat
& exdorsuat;

He

He draweth some flesh with lard, by means of a Larding-Needle 7.
He caseth Hares 8. (Pots 9.
Then he boyleth them in and Kettles 10.
on the Hearth 11.
and scummeth them with a Scummer 12.
He seasoneth things that are boyled, with Spices, which he pounded with a Pestil 14.
in a Mortar 13.
or grateth with a Grater 15.
He rosteth some on Spits 16.
and with a Jack 17.
or upon a Grid-iron 18.
Or fryeth them in a Frying-pan 19.
upon a Brand-iron 20.
Kitchen Utensils besides are
a Cole-Rake 21.
a Chafing-Dish 22.
a Trey 23.
in which Dishes 24.
and Platters 25.
are washed;
a pair of Tongs 26.
a Shredding-Knife 27.
a Colander 28.
a Basket 29.
and a Bezom 30.

Quasdam carnes *lardo* trajectat, ope *Creacentri* 7.
Lepores 8. exuit
Tum elixat *Ollis* 9. & *Cacabis* 10. in *Foco* 11. & despumat *Ligula* 12.
Elixata condit aromatibus, quæ comminuit *Pistillo* 14. in *Mortario* 13. aut terit *Radulâ* 15.
Quædam assat *Verubus* 16. & *Automato* 17. vel super *Craticulam* 18.
Vel frigit *Sartagine* 19. super *Tripodem* 20.
Vasa Coquinaria præterea sunt *Rutabulum* 21. *Foculus* (Ignitabulum) 22. *Trua* 23. (in quâ eluuntur *Catini* 24. & *Patinæ* 25.) *Pruniceps* 26. *Culter incisorius* 27. *Qualus* 28. *Corbis* 29. & *Scopæ* 30.

LVI.

The Vintage. *Vindemia.*

Wine
groweth
in the Vine-yard, 1.
where Vines
are propagated,
and tied with
Twigs to Trees 2.
or to props, 3.
or frames, 4.

When the time of
grape-gathering
is come, they cut off

Vinum
creſcit
in *Vinea*, 1.
ubi *Vites*
propagantur,
& viminibus
ad arbores, 2.
vel ad *Palos* (ridicas) 3.
vel ad *Juga*, 4.
alligantur.

Cùm tempus
vindemiandi adeſt,
abſcindunt

the

the Bunches,
and carry them in
meaſures of three
buſhels 5.
and throw them
into a Vat, 6.
and tread them with
their Feet, 7.
or ſtamp them with a
wooden Peſtill, 8.
and ſqueeſe out the
juice in the
Wine-preſs, 9.
which is called muſt, 11.
and being received in
a great Tub, 10.
it is powred into
Hogſheads, 12.

it is ſtopped up 15.
and being laid cloſe in
Cellars upon ſettles 14.
it becommeth wine.
It is drawn out of
the Hogſhead,
with a Cock, 13.
or faucet, 16.
(in which is
a Spigot)
the Veſſel being
unbunged.

Botros,
& comportant

Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque
in *Lacum*, 6.

calcant *pedibus*, 7.
aut tundunt
ligneo Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt
ſuccum
Torcularî, 9.
qui dicitur *Muſtum*, 11.

&, *Orcâ* 10.
exceptum,
Vaſis (Doliis) 12.
infunditur,
operculatur, 15.
& in *Cellis*
ſuper *Cantherios* 14.
abditum, in Vinum a-
E *dolio* (bit.
promitur,
Siphone, 13.
aut *Tubulo*, 16.
(in quo eſt
Epiſtomium)
Vaſe relicto.

LVII.

Zythopœia.

Brewing.

Where Wine is not to be had they drink Beer, which is brewed of Malt 1. and Hops, 2. in a Caldron 3. afterwards it is powred into Vats, 4. and when it is cold it is carried in Soes, 5. into the Cellar 6. and is put into Vessels.

Brandi-wine, extracted by the power of heat from dregs of wine in a Pan, 7. over which a Limbeck 8. is placed, droppeth thorow a Pipe 9. into a Glass.

Wine and Beer, when they turn sowr, become Vinegar.

They make Mede of Wine and Honey.

Ubi non habetur *Vinum*, bibitur *Cerevisia* (Zythus) quæ ex *Byne* 1. & *Lupulo*, 2. in *Aheno* 3. coquitur; post in *Lacûs*, 4. effunditur, & frigefactum, *Labris* 5. defertur in *Cellaria* 6. & vasibus infunditur.

Vinum sublimatum, è fecibus vini in *Aheno*, 7. cui superimpositum est *Alembicum*, 8. vi Caloris extractum, destillat per *Tubum* 9. in *Vitrum*.

Vinum & Cerevisia, acescens, fit *Acetum*.

Ex Vino & Melle faciunt *Mulsum*.

LVIII.

A Feaſt. *Convivium.*

When a Feaſt
is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet 1
and a Table-Cloth 2.
by the Waiters,
who beſides
lay the Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-Napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.

Cum apparatur
Convivium,
Menſa ſternitur
Tapetibus 1.
& *Mappâ*, 2.
à *Triclinariis*,
qui præterea apponunt
Diſcos (Orbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros, 5.
cum *Fuſcinulis*, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem 8.

with

with a Salt-ſellar. 9.
Meſſes
are brought
in Platters, 10.
a Pie, 19.
on a Plate.
The Gueſts,
being brought in by
the Hoſt 11.
waſh their hands
out of a Laver, 12.
or Ewer, 14.
over a Hand-Baſin, 13.
or Bowl, 15.
and wipe them with
a Hand-Towel, 16.
then they ſit at the Table
on Chairs. 17.
The Carver 18.
breaketh up the good cheer
and divideth it.
Sauces are ſet
amongſt Roaſt-meat
in Sawſers. 20.
The Butler 21.
filleth ſtrong wine
out of a Cruſe 25.
or Wine-pot 26.
or Flagon, 27.
into Cups 22.
or Glaſſes 23.
which ſtand on
a Cup-board 24.
and he reacheth them
to the Maſter
of the Feaſt, 28.
who drinketh to his
Gueſts.

cum *Salino*. 9.
Ferculà
inferuntur
in *Patinis*, 10.
Artocreas, 19.
in *Lance*.
Convivæ,
ab *Hoſpite*
introducti 11.
abluunt Manus
è *Gutturnio* 12.
vel *Aquali*, 14.
ſuper *Malluvium* 13.
aut *Pelvi*, 15.
terguntque
Mantili, 16.
tum aſſident Menſæ
per *Sedilia*. 17.
Structor 18.
dearuat dapes
& diſtribuit.
Aſſaturis
interponuntur
Embammata
in *Scutellis*. 20.
Pincerna 21.
infundit *Temetum*,
ex *Vrceo* 25.
vel *Cantharo* 26.
vel *Lagenâ*, 27.
in *Pocula* 22.
& *Vitrea* 23.
quæ extant
in *Abaco* 24.
& porrigit
Convivatori, 28.
qui *Hoſpitibus* propinat.

LIX.

Tractatio Lini.

The dreſſing of Line.

Line

Line and Hemp being rated in water, and dried again, 1. are braked with a wooden Brake, 2. where the Shives 3. fall down, then they are heckled with an Iron Heckle, 4. where the Tow 5. is parted from it.

Flax is tied to a Distaff, 6. by the Spinster, 7. which with her left hand pulleth out the Thred, 8. and with her right hand turneth a wheel 9. or a Spindle 10. upon which is a Wharl 11.

The Spool receiveth the Thred, 13. which is drawn thence upon a Yarn-windle, 14. hence either Clewes 15. are wound up or Hanks 16. are made.

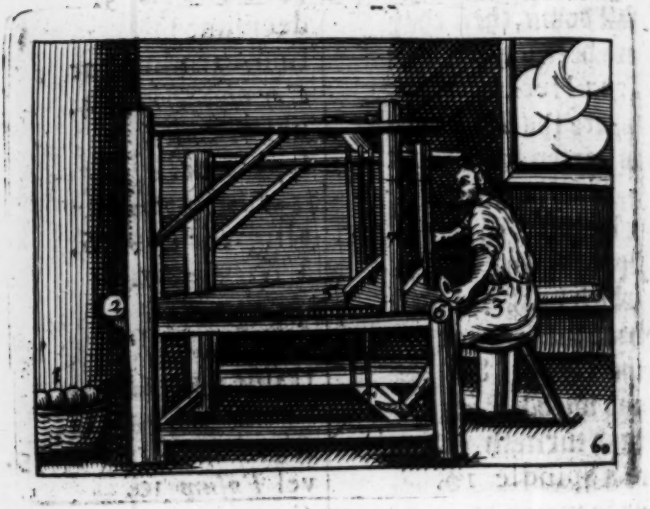
Linum & Cannabis,
aquis macerata,
rursumq; siccata, 1.
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
(ubi *Cortices* 3.
decidunt)
tùm carminantur
Carmine ferreo, 4.
ubi *Stupa* 5.
separatur.

Linum purum
alligatur *Colo*, 6.
à *Netrice*, 7.
quæ sinistrâ
trahit *filum*, 8.
dextrâ 12.
Rhombum (girgillum) 9.
vel *Fusum* 10.
(in quo
Verticillus 11.) versat.
Fila accipit,
Volva, 13.
inde deducuntur
in *Alabrum*; 14.
hinc vel *Glomi* 15.
glomerantur,
vel *Fasculi* 16.
fiunt.

Textura.

LX.

Textura.



Weaving.

The

The Webſter,
undoeth the Clewes, 1.
into Warp,
and wrappeth it about
the Beam, 2.
and as he ſitteth
in his Loom, 3.
he treadeth upon
the Treddles, 4.
with his Feet.
He divideth
the warp, 5. with yarn,
and throweth
the Shuttle 6.
through, in which is
the Wooſe,
and ſtriketh it cloſe
with the ſley, 7.
and ſo maketh
Linnen-cloth. 8.
So alſo the
Clothier
maketh Cloth
of Wooll.

Textor,
diducit in *Stamen*
Glomos, 1.
& circumvolvit
Jugo, 2.
ac ſedens
in *Textrino*, 3.
pedibus
calcat
Inſilia. 4.
Liciis
diducit *Stamen*, 5.
& trajicit
Radium, 6.
in quo eſt
Trama,
ac denſat
Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum. 8.
Sic etiam
Pannifex
facit *Pannum*
è *Lanâ*.

Linea

LXI.

Lintea.

Linnen-Clothes.

Lin-

Linnen-webs (Sun 1.
are bleached in the
with water poured on
them 2.
till they be white.

Of them
the Sempſter 3.
ſoweth Shirts 4.
Hand-kirchers 5.
Bands 6.
Caps, &c.

Theſe,
if they be fouled,
are waſhed again by
the Landreſs 7.
in water
or Lee,
and Sope.

Linteamina
inſolantur 1.

aquâ perfuſa 2.
donec candeſcant.

Ex iis
Sartrix 3.
ſuit *Induſia* 4.
Muccinia 5.
Collaria 6.
Capitia, &c.

Hæc,
ſi ſordidentur,
à *Lotrice* 7.
rurſum lavantur

aquâ ſive *lixivio*
ac *Sapone*.

Sarter

LXII.

Sartor.

The Taylor.

The

The Taylor 1.
cutteth Cloth 2.
with Shears 3.
and soweth it together
with a Needle
and double thred 4.
Then he
presseth the Seams
with a pressing-iron 5.
And thus he maketh
Coats 6.
with Plaits 7.
in which the
Border 8.
is below with Laces 9.
Cloaks 10.
with a Cape 11.
and Sleeve Coats 12.
Doublets 13.
with Buttons 14.
and Cuffs 15.
Breeches 16.
sometimes
with Ribbons 17.
Stockings 18.
Gloves 19.
Muntero Caps 20, &c.
So the Furrier
maketh Furred gar-
of Furs. (ments

Sartor 1.
discindit *Pannum* 2.
Forfice 3.
consuitque,
Acu
& *filo duplicato* 4.
Posteâ
complanat *Suturas*
Ferramento 5.
Sicque confieit
Tunicas 6.
Plicatas 7.
in quibus infra est
Fimbria 8.
cum *Institis* 9.
Pallia 10.
cum *Patagio* 11.
& *Togas manicatas* 12.
Thoraces 13.
cum *Globulis* 14.
& *Manicis* 15.
Caligas 16.
aliquando
cum *Lemniscis* 17.
Tibialia 18.
Chirothecas 19.
Amiculum 20, &c.
Sic *Pellio*,
facit *Pellicia*,
è *Pellibus*.

Sutor

LXIII.

Sutor.

The Shoo-maker.

The Shoo-maker 1.
maketh Slippers 7.
Shooes 8.
(in which is seen
above the
upper-Leather,
beneath
the Sole,
and on both sides
the Latchets)
Boots 9.
and High-Shooes 10.
of Leather, 5.
(which is
cut with a
Cutting-Knife 6.)
by means of
an Awl 2.
and Lingel 3.
upon a
Last 4.

Sutor 1.
conficit,
ope *Subulæ* 2.
& *fili picati* 3.
super *Modulo* 4.
è *Corio* 5.
(quod
Scalpro sutorio 6.
discinditur)
Crepidas (*Sandalia*) 7.
Calceos 8.
(in quibus
spectatur
supernè
Obstragulum,
infernè
Solea,
& utrinque
Ansæ)
Ocreas 9.
& *Perones* 10.

LXIII.

The Carpenter. *Faber lignarius.*

We have ſeen
Mens Food
and cloathing:
now his dwelling
followeth.

At firſt they dwelt
in Caves 1.
then in
Booths
or Huts 2.
and then again
in Tents 3.
at the laſt
in Houſes.

Hominis
Victum & Amictum,
vidimus:
ſequitur nunc,
Domicilium ejus.

Primò habitabant
in *Specubus* 1.
deinde
in *Tabernaculis*
vel *Tuguriis* 2.
tum etiam
in *Tentoriis* 3.
demum,
in *Domibus*.

The

The Woodman felleth and heweth down Trees 5.
with an Ax 4.
the Boughs 6. remaining.

He cleaveth Knotty with a Wedg 7. (wood which he forceth in with a Beetle 8.
and maketh Wood-ſtacks. 9.

The Carpenter ſquareth Timber with a Chip-Ax 10.
whence Chips 11. fall, (Saw 12.
and ſaweth it with a where the Saw-duſt 13. falleth down.

Afterwards he lifteth the beam upō treſſels 14.
by the help of a Pully 15.
faſteneth it with Cramp-irons 16.
and marketh it out with a Line 17.

Then he frameth the Walls together, 18.
and faſtneth the great pieces with pins. 19.

Lignator
Securi 4.
ſternit & truncat
Arbores 5.
remanentibus
Sarmentis 6.
Clavoſum Lignum
findit *Cuneo* 7.
quem adigit
Tudite 8.
& componit
Strues 9.
Faber Lignarius
aſciat *Aſciâ* 10.
Materiam,
unde cadunt
Aſſulæ 11.
& ſerrat *Serrâ* 12.
ubi *Scobs* 13.
decidit.
Poſt elevat *tignum*
ſuper *Canterios* 14.
ope *Trochleæ* 15.

affigit *Anſis* 16.
& lineat
Amuſſi 17.
Tum compaginat
Parietes 18.
& configit *trabes*
Clavis trabalibus 19.

LXIV.

Faber Murarius.

The Maſon.

The Maſon 1.
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth
Walls 2.

Faber Murarius 1.
ponit *Fundamentum*
& ſtruit
Muros 2.

Either of Stones,
which the Stone-digger
getteth out of the
Quarry 3.
and the Stone-cutter 4.
ſquareth by
a Rule 5.

Sive è *Lapidibus*
quos *Lapidarius*
eruit
in *Lapicidinâ* 3.
& *Latomus* 4.
conquadrat
ad *Normam* 5.

Or of Bricks 6.
which are made of
Sand and Clay
ſteeped in water,
and are burned
with fire.

Sive è *Lateribus* 6.
qui, ex *arenâ*
& *luto*,
aquâ intritis,
formantur,
& igne excoquuntur.

Afterwards he plaſtereth it with Lime,
by means of a Trowel 7
and garniſheth it with
Rough caſt 8.

Dein cruſtat
Calce,
ope *Trullæ* 7.

& *Tectorio* veſtit 8.

LXV.

Machinæ.

Engines.

One can carry as much by thrusting a Wheel-Barrow 3. afore him, having an Harneſs 4. hanged on his neck, as two can carry on a Cole-ſtaff 1. or Hand-barrow 2.

But he can do more that rolleth a weight, laid upon Rollers 6. with a Lever 5.

A Wind-Beam 7. is a poſt which is turned by going about it.

A Crane 8. hath a hollow-wheel, in which one walking, draweth weights out of a Ship, or letteth them down into a Ship.

A Rammer 9. is uſed to faſten Piles 10. it is lifted up with a rope drawn by Pul- ley with hands, (lies 11. if it have handles 12.

Quantum duo ferre *Palangâ* 1. (poſſunt, vel *Feretro* 2. tantum poteſt unus, trudendo ante ſe *Pabonem* 3. ſuſpenſâ à collo *Ærumnâ* 4.

Plus autem poteſt, qui molem, *Phalangis* (Cylindris) 6. impoſitam, provolvit, *Vecte* 5.

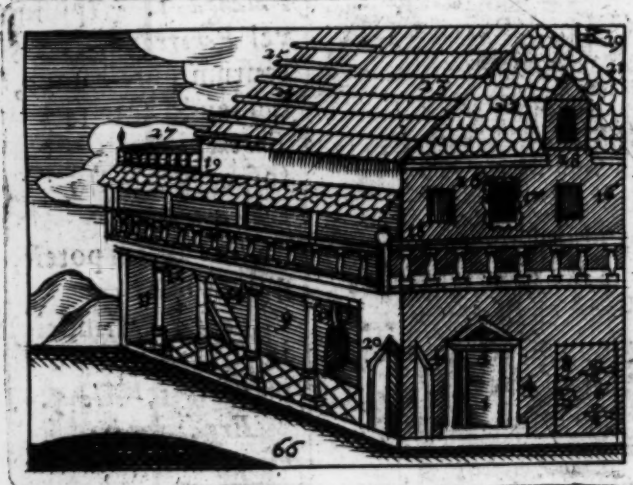
Ergata 7. eſt columella, quæ verſatur circumeundo.

Geranium 8. habet *Tympanum*, cui inambulans quis, pondera navi extrahit, aut in navem demittit.

Fiſtuca 9. adhibetur ad pangendum *Sublicas* 10. adtollitur, funè, tracto per *Trochleas* 11. vel manibus, ſi *anſas* habet 12.

LXVI.

A Houſe. *Domus.*



The Porch 1. (houſe.
is before the door of the
The door hath
a threſhold 3.
and a Lintel 2.
and Poſts 4.
on both ſides
The Hindges 5.
are on the right hand
upon which the doors 6
hang,
the Latch 7.
and the Bolt 8.
are on the left hand.
Before the houſe
is a fore-court 9.

Ante *Januam Domûs*
eſt *Veſtibulum* 1.
Janua habet
Limen 2.
& *Superliminare* 3.
& utrinque
Poſtes 4.
A dextris
ſunt *Cardines* 5.
à quibus pendent
Fores 6.
à ſiniſtris *Clauſtrum* 7.
aut *Peſſulus* 8.

Sub ædibus
eſt *Cavædium* 9.

with

with a Pavement of
ſquare-ſtones, 10.
born up with pillars, 11.
in which is the
Chapiter 12.
and the Baſe. 13.
They go up into the
upper-ſtories
by Greeſes, 14.
and winding-ſtairs 15.
The Windows, 16.
appear on the outſide,
and the Grates 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the water-Tables, 19.
and Buttereſſes 20.
to bear up the Walls.
On the Top
is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tyles, 22.
or Shingles, 23.
which lye upon
Laths, 24. (25.
and theſe upon Rafters.
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without
a Roof is called an
open Gallery. 27.
In the Roof are
Jutings out 28. (knops)
and Pinnacles 29. (or

pavimento teſſellato, 10.
fulcitum *columnis*, 11.
in quibus
Periſtylium 12.
& *Baſis* 13.
Per *Scalas* 14.
& *Cochlidia* 15. (res
aſcenditur in ſuperio-
contignationes.
Extrinſecus
apparent *Feneſtræ*, 16.
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& *Fulcra* 20.
fulciendis muris.
In ſummo eſt
Tectum, 21. [*tegulis*] 22.
contectum *Imbricibus*
vel *Scandulis*, 23.
quæ incumbunt
Tigillis, 24.
hæc *Tignis*. 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium. 26.
Locus ſine tecto

dicitur *Subdiale*. 27.
In tecto ſunt
Meniana 28.
& *Coronides*. 29.

Metalli-

LXVII.

Metallifodina.

A Mine.

Miners

Miners 1.

go into the Grove, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out the Oar,
with a Pick, 6.
which being put
into Baskets, 7.
is drawn out
with a Rope 8.
by the means of
a Turn, 9.
and is carried to the
Melting-house, 10.
where it is forced
with fire that the Metal
may run out, 12.
the Dross, 11.
is thrown aside.

Metalli-fossores 1.
ingrediuntur
Puteum fodinæ, 2.
Bacillo, 3.
sive *Gradibus*, 4.
cum *Lucernis*, 5.
& effodiunt
Ligone, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ imposita *Corbibus*, 7
extrahitur *Funi* 8.
ope *Machinæ tractoriæ*,
& defertur (9.
in *Ustrinam*, 10.
ubi igne urgetur,
ut profluat
Metallum, 12.
Scoriæ, 11.
seorsim abjiciuntur.

Faber

LXVIII.

Faber Ferrarius.

The Black-Smith.

The Black-Smith 1.
in his Smithie
(or forge) 2.
bloweth the fire with a
pair of Bellows, 3.
which he bloweth
with his Feet, 4.
and so he heateth the
Iron;

And then he taketh
it out with the tongs, 5.
layeth it upon
the Anvile, 6.
and striketh it with
a Hammer, 7.
where the Sparks 8.
fle off.

And thus
are hammered out
Nails, 9.
Horshooes, 10.
Cart-strakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates,
Locks and Keys,
Hindges, &c.

He quencheth
Hot-Irons
in the Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius 1.

in *Ustrinâ* (Fabricâ) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem adtollit
Pede, 4.
atque ita candefacit
Ferrum;

Deinde
eximit *Forcipe*, 5.
imponit
Incúdi, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi *Strictura* 8.
exiliunt.

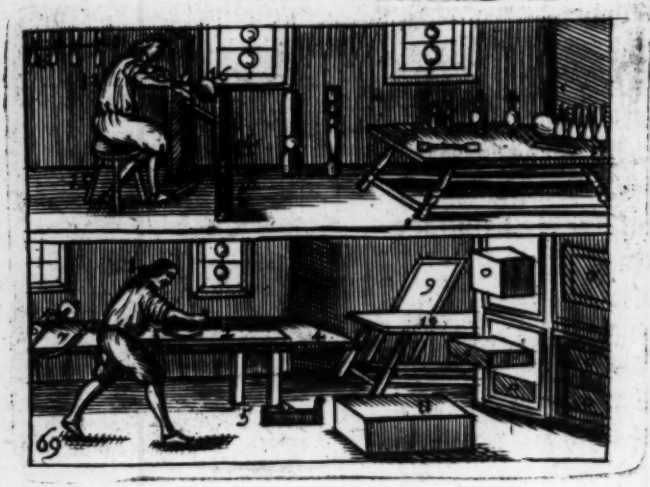
Et sic
excuduntur
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catenæ, 12.
Laminæ,
Seræ cum *Clavibus*,
Cardines, &c.

Ferramenta candentia
restinguit (tia
in *Lacu*.

Scriniarius

LXIX.

Scriniarius & Tornator.



The Box-maker, and the Turner.

The Box-maker, 1.	*Arcularius* 1.
ſmootheth	
hewen-boards 2.	edolat *Aſſeres* 2.
with a Plain, 3.	*Runcinâ*, 3.
upon a work board, 4.	in *Tabulâ*, 4.
he maketh them very	
ſmooth with	deplanat
a little plain, 5.	*Planulâ*, 5.
he boareth them thorow	perforat (terebrat)
with an augre, 6.	*Terebrâ*, 6.
carveth them with	ſculpit
a Knife, 7.	*Cultro*, 7.
faſteneth them toge-	combinat
ther with Glew,	*Glutine*
and Cramp-Irons, 8.	& *Subſcudibus*, 8.
and maketh	& facit
Tables, 9.	*Tabulas*, 9.
Boards, 10.	*Menſas*, 10.
Cheſts 11. *&c.*	*Arcas* (Ciſtas) 11. &c.
The Turner 12. (13.	*Tornio* 12.
ſitting over the treddle	ſedens in *Inſili*, 13.
turneth with	
a throw, 15. (14.	tornat *Torno*, 15.
upon a Turners Bench,	ſuper *Scamno* tornato-
Bowls, 16.	*Globos*, 16. (rio 14.
Tops, 17.	*Conos* 17.
Puppets, 18.	*Icuncula* 18.
and ſuch like	& ſimilia
Turners work.	*Toreumata.*

Figulus.

LXX.

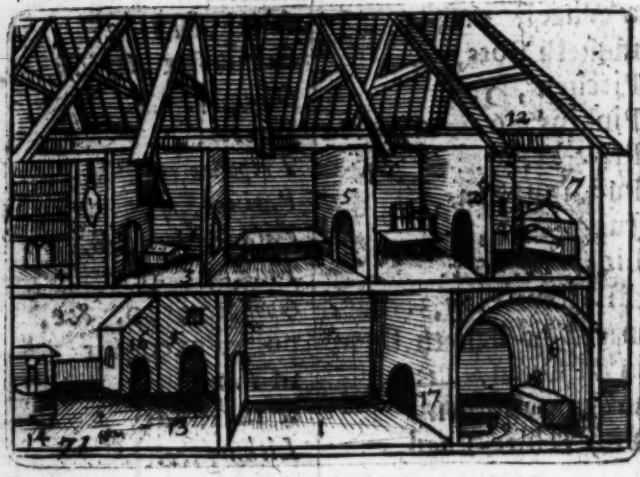
Figulus.

The Potter.

The Potter, 1.	*Figulus*, 1.
ſitting over	ſedens
a Wheel, 2.	ſuper *Rotâ*, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.	format ex *Argillâ*, 3.
Pitchers, 5.	*Ollas*, 4.
Pipkins, 6.	*Urceos*, 5.
Platters, 7.	*Tripodes*, 6.
Pudding-Pans, 8.	*Patinas*, 7.
Juggs, 9.	*Vaſa teſtacea*, 8.
Lids, 10. &c.	*Fidelias*, 9.
of Potters-clay, 3. after-	*Opercula*, 10. &c.
wards he baketh them	poſtea excoquit
in an Oven, 11.	in *Furno*, 11.
and glazeth them	& incruſtat
with White-Lead.	*Litharyro.*
A broken Pot	Fracta Olla,
affordeth	dat
Pot-ſheards. 12.	*Teſtas*. 12.

LXXI.

Partes Domûs.



The Parts of a Houſe.

A Houſe is divided into inner Rooms, ſuch as are, the Entry, 1. the Stove, 2. the Kitchin, 3. the Buttery, 4. the Dining-Room, 5. the Gallery, 6. the Bed-chamber, 7. with a Privy made by it, 8.

Baskets 9. are of uſe for carrying things to and fro; and Cheſts, 10. (which are made faſt with a Key) 11. for keeping them.

The Floor is under the Roof 12.

In the Yard, 13. is a Well, 14. a Stable, 15. and a Bath. 16.

Under the Houſe, is the Cellar. 17.

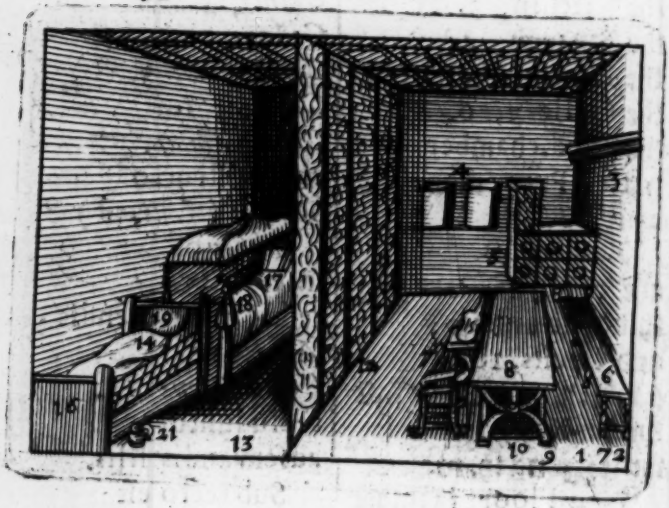
Domus diſtinguitur in *Conclavia*, ut ſunt,
Atrium, 1.
Hypocauſtum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6.
Cubiculum 7.
cum adſtructo
Receſſu (*Latrinâ*) 8.
Corbes 9.
inſerviunt
rebus transferendis;
Arca, 10.
(quæ *Clave* 11.
recluduntur)
adſervandis illis.

Sub tecto eſt
Solum [pavimentum]
In *Areâ*, 13, (12,
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum 15.
cum *Balneo*. 16.

Sub Domo,
eſt *Cella*. 17.

LXXII.

Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio.



The Stove, with the Bed-Room.

The

The Stove 1.
is beautified with an
Arched-Roof 2.
& wainſcotted walls, 3.
It is enlighted with
Windows; 4.
It is heated with
an Oven. 5.
Its Utenſils are,
Benches, 6.
Stools, 7.
Tables, 8.
with Treſſels, 9.
Footſtools, 10.
and Cuſhions. 11.
There are alſo
Tapeſtry hanged. 12.
For ſoft lodging,
in a ſleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed 14.
ſpread on
a Bed-ſtead, 15.
upon a Straw-pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17.
and Cover-lids, 18.
The Bolſter 19.
is under ones head.
The Bed is covered
with a Canopy. 20.
A Chamber-Pot, 21.
is for making water in.

Hypocauſtum 1.
ornatur *Laqueari* 2.
& *Parietibus*,
tabulatis, 3.
Illuminatur
Feneſtris; 4.
Calefit
Fornace. 5.
Ejus Utenſilia ſunt,
Scamna, 6.
Sellæ, 7.
Menſæ, 8.
cum *fulcris*, 9.
ac *ſcabellis*. 10.
& *Culcitris*. 11.
Appenduntur etiam
Tapetes. 12.
Pro levi cubátu,
in *Dormitorio*, 13.
eſt *Lectus*, (Cubile) 14.
ſtratus
in *Spondâ*, 15.
ſuper *Stramentum*, 16.
cum *Lodicibus*, 17.
& *Stragulis*, 18.
Cervical 19.
eſt ſub capite.
Canopéo 20.
Lectus tegitur.
Matula 21.
eſt veſicæ levandæ.

LXXIII.

Putei.

Wells.

Where Springs are wanting, Wells are digged, 1. & they are compaſſed about with a Brandrith, 2. leſt any ſhould fall in.

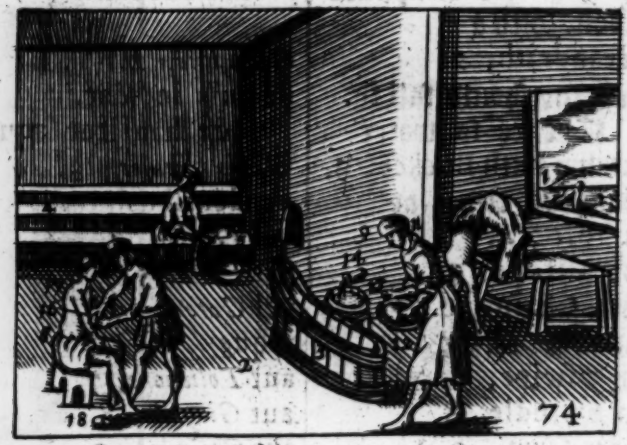
Thence is water drawn with Buckets 3. hanging either at a Pole, 4. or a Rope, 5. or a Chain; 6. and that either by a ſwipe, 7. or a windle, 8. or a Turn, 9. with a handle, or a wheel, 10. or to conclude by a Pump. 11.

Ubi *Fontes* deficiunt, effodiuntur *Putei*, 1. & circumdantur *Crepidine*, 2. ne quis incidat.

Inde hauritur aqua *Urnis (ſitulis)* 3. pendentibus vel *Perticâ*, 4. vel *Fune*, 5. vel *Catenâ*, 6. idque aut *Tollenone*, 7. aut *Girgillo*, 8. aut *Cylindro*, 9. *manubriato*, aut *Rotâ* (tympano) 10. aut denique *Antliâ*. 11.

LXXIV.

Balneum.



The Bath.

He that desireth to be washt in cold water, goeth down into a river 1.

In a Bathing-house 2. we wash off the filth either sitting in a Tub 3. or going up into the Hot-house 4. and we are rubbed with a Pumice stone 6. or a Hair cloth 5. (7.

In the stripping room we put off our clothes, and have an Apron tied about us 8.

We cover our head with a Cap 9. and put our feet in a Basin 10.

The Bath-Woman 11. reacheth water in a Bucket 12, (13. drawn out of the trough into which it runneth out of Pipes. 14.

The Bath-keeper 15. lanceth with a Lancer, and by applying (16. Cupping Glasses 17. he draweth the blood betwixt the skin & the flesh, which he wipeth away with a Spung 18.

Qui lavari cupit aquâ frigidâ, descendit in *fluvium* 1.

In *Balneario* 2. abluimus *squalores*, sive sedentes in *Labro* 3. sive conscendentes in *Sudatorium* 4. (6. & defricamur *Pumice* aut *Cilicio* 5.

In *Apodyterio* 7. vestes exuimus, & præcingimur *Castulâ* (Subligari) 8.

Caput tegimus *Pileolo* 9 & pedes imponimus *Pelluvio* 10.

Balneatrix 11. ministrat aquam *Situlâ* 12. haustam ex *Alveo* 13. in quem defluit è *Canalibus* 14.

Balneator 15. scarificat *Scalpro* 16. & applicando *Cucurbitas* 17. extrahit *Sanguinem* subcutaneum, (18. quem abstergit *Spongiâ*

Ten-

LXXV.

Tonſtrina.

The Barbers-ſhop.

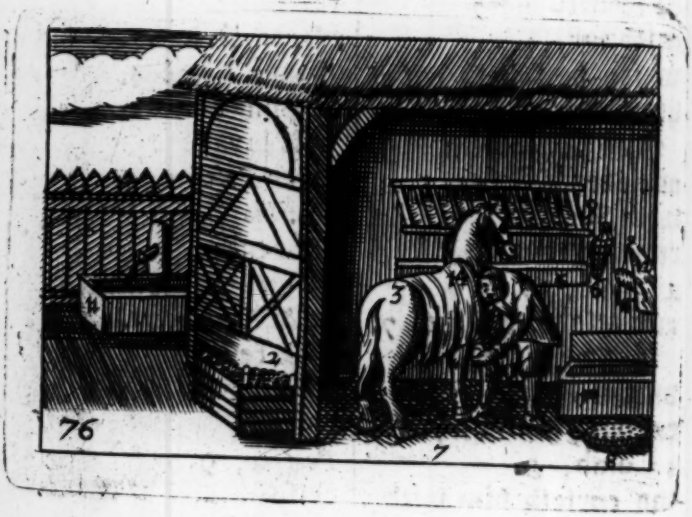
The Barber 1.
in the Barbers-ſhop 2.
cutteth off
the Hair and the Beard
with a pair of Sizzars 3.
or ſhaveth with
a Razor,
which he taketh out of
his Caſe 4.
and he waſheth
one over a Baſen, 5.
with Suds
running out of
a Laver, 6.
and alſo with Sope, 7.
and wipeth him
with a Towel, 8.
combeth him with
a Comb, 9.
and curleth him with
a Criſping-Iron 10.
Sometimes he cutteth a vein with
a Pen-knife 11.
where the blood
ſpirteth out. 12.
The Chirurgion
cureth Wounds.

Tonſor 1.
in *Tonſtrinâ* 2.
tondet
Crines & *Barbam*
Forpice 3.
vel radit
Novaculâ,
quam è *Thecâ* 4.
depromit;
& lavat
ſuper *Pelvim*, 5.
Lixivio
defluente
è *Gutturnio*, 6.
ut & *Sapone*, 7.
& tergit
Linteo, 8.
pectit
Pectine, 9.
criſpat
Calamiſtro 10.
Interdum
Venam ſecat
Scalpello 11.
ubi Sanguis
propullulat. 12.
Chirurgus,
curat *Vulnera*.

Equi-

LXXVI.

Equile.



The Stable.

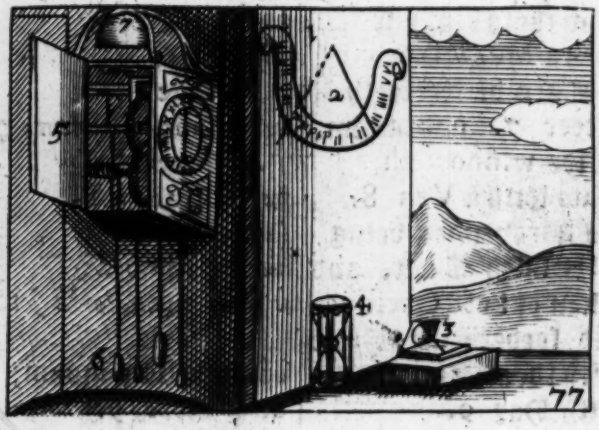
The Horſe Keeper 1.
cleanſeth the Stable
from Dung, 2.
He tyeth a Horſe 3.
with a Halter 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him faſt
with a Muzzel 6.
Then he ſtreweth
Litter 7. under him.
He winnoweth
Oats with a Van 8.
the Provender being
mixt with Chaff, and
taken out of a Cheſt 10.
and feedeth the Horſe
with them, as alſo
with Hay 9.
Afterwards he leadeth
him to the watering-
trough 11. to water.
Then he rubbeth
him with a Cloth 12.
combeth him with
a Curry comb 15.
covereth him with an
Houſing-Cloth 14.
and looketh upon his
Hoofs, whether
the Shooes 13.
be faſt with the nayls.

Stabularius (Equiſo 1.)
purgat à *ſimo* 2.
Stabulum;
Alligat *Equum* 3.
Capiſtro 4.
ad *Præſepe*, 5.
aut, ſi mordax ſit,
conſtringit
Fiſcellâ 6.
Deinde
ſubſternit *ſtramenta* 7.
Avenam
ventilat vanno 8.
(paleis mixtâ,
ac deprompta
è *ciſtâ pabulatoriâ*) 10.
eâque paſcit equum,
ut & *Fœno* 9.
Poſtea
aquatum ducit
ad *Aquarium* 11.
Tum detergit
panno 12.
depectit *Strigili* 15.
inſternit
Gauſape, 14.
& *Soleas* inſpicit,
an *Calcei ferrei* 13.
firmis *clavis* hæreant.

Horo-

LXVII.

Horologia.



Dialls.

A Dial
measureth hours:
A Sun Dial 1.
sheweth by the shadow
of the Cock 2.
what a Clock it is;
either on a wall,
or a Compass 3.
An hour-glass 4.
sheweth (hour,
the four parts of an
by the runing of sand,
heretofore of water.
A Clock 5.
numbereth also the
hours of the night,
by the turning of the
wheels, the greatest
whereof is drawn by
a weight 6.
and draweth the rest.
Then
either the
Bell 7.
by its sound,
being struck
on by the hammer,
or the hand 8.
without, by its moti-
on about, sheweth the
hour.

Horologium
dimetitur Horas.
Solarium 1.
ostendit umbrâ
Gnomonis 2.
quota sit hora;
sive in pariete, (*câ* 3.
sive in *pyxide magneti-*
Clepsydra 4.
ostendit
partes horæ quatuor,
fluxu *arenæ*,
olim aquæ.
Autómaton 5.
numerat etiam
nocturnas horas,
circulatione rotarum,
quarum maxima
trahitur
à *Pondere* 6.
& trahit cæteras:
Tum
horam indicat,
vel *Campana* 7.
sonitu suo,
percussa
à *malleolo*:
vel extrà

Index 8.
Circuitione suâ.

Pictura

LXXVIII.

Pictura.

The Picture.

Pictures 1.
delight the eyes,
and adorn Rooms.

The Painter, 2.
painteth an Image
with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Case-frame; 5.
holding his Pollet, 6.
in his left-hand,
on which are the paints
which the Boy 7.
ground on a Marble,

The Carver,
and Statuary
carve Statues, 8.
of Wood and Stone.
The Graver
and the Cutter
grave shapes 10.
and Characters
with a graving Chesil 9.
in Wood, Brass,
and other Metals.

Picturæ 1.
oblectant Oculos,
& ornant conclavia.

Pictor, 2.
pingit *effigiem*
Penicillo, 3.
in *Tabulâ*, 4.
super *Pluteo*; 5.
sinistrâ tenens
Orbem Pictorium, 6.
in quo *Pigmenta*
quæ terebantur
à puero 7.
in *marmore*.

Sculptor
& *Statuarius*,
exsculpunt *Statuas*, 8.
è Ligno & Lapide.
Cælator
& *Scalptor* insculpit
Æri (Ligno)
aliisque Metallis,
Figuras 10.
& *Characteres*,
Cælo. 9.

LXXIX.

Specularia.

Looking-glaſſes.

Looking-Glaſſes 1.
are provided,
that Men may ſee
themſelves;
Spectacles, 2.
that he may ſee better,
who hath a weak
ſight.
Things a far off,
are ſeen in a
perſpective-Glaſs, 3.
as things neer
at hand;
A Flea appeareth
in a multiplying glaſs
like a little Hog. (4.
The rayes of the
Sun, burn Wood
through a burning-
glaſs 5.

Specula 1.
parantur,
ut homines
intueantur ſeipſos,
Perſpicilla, 2.
ut acrius cernat,
qui habet
Viſum debilem.
Per *Teleſcopium*, 3.
videntur remota,
ut proxima;
in *Microſcopio*, 4.
Pulex apparet
ut Porcellus.
Radii Solis
accendunt ligna
per *Vitrum urens*, 5.

LXXX.

Vietor:

The Cooper.

The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron 2.
tied about him,
maketh Hoops
of Hassel-rods, 3. (4.
upon a cutting-block,
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.
and Lags 6.
of Timber.

He maketh
Hogs-heads 7.
and Pipes, 8.
with two heads,
and Tubs, 9.
Soes, 10.
Flaskets, 11.
Buckets, 12.
with one Bottom,
of Lags.

Then he bindeth
them with Hoops, 13.
which he tyeth fast
with small Twigs, 15.
by means of
a Cramp Iron, 14.
and he fitteth them on
with a Mallet 16.
and a Driver. 17.

Victor, 1.
amictus
Præcinctorio, 2.
facit
è *Virgis colurnis*, 3. (4.
super *Sellam incisoriam*
Scalpro bimanubriato,
Circulos, (5.
& ex *ligno*
Assulas. 6.

Ex *assulis*
conficit *Dolia* 7.
& *Cupas*, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum *Lacûs*, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas 11.
& *Situlas*, 12.
fundo uno.

Postea vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
ope *Falcis vietoriæ*, 14.

Viminibus, 15.
& aptat
Tudite 16.
ac *Trudicula*. 17.

LXXXI.

Restio, & Lorarius.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer.

The Roper 1.
twiſteth
Cords, 2.
of Tow, or Hemp, 4.
(which he wrappeth
about himſelf)
by the turning
of a Wheel. 3.

Thus there are
made, firſt Cords, 5.
then Ropes, 6.
and at laſt Cables. 7.

The Cordwainer 8.
cutteth great
Thongs, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-Belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. &c.
out of a Beaſt-hide. 9.

Reſtio 1.
contorquet
Funes 2.
agitatione
Rotulæ, 3.
è *Stupâ*, 4.
vel *Cannabi*,
quam ſibi circumdat.

Sic fiunt,
primò *Funiculi*, 5.
tum *Reſtes* 6.
tandem *Rudentes*. 7.

Lorarius 8.
ſcindit
de *corio bubulo*, 9.
Loramenta, 10.
Frena, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippoperas, 15. &c.

LXXXII.

The Traveller. *Viator.*

A Traveller 1. beareth on his shoulders in a Budget, 2. those things which his Satchel 3. or Pouch, 4. cannot hold.

He is covered with a Cloak ; 5.

He holdeth a Staff 6. in his Hand, wherewith to bear up himself ;

Viator, 1. portat Humeris in *Bulga*, 2. quæ non capit *Funda* 3. vel *Marsupium*. 4.

Tegitur *Lacernâ* ; 5.

Manu tenet *Baculum*, 6. quo se fulciat ;

He

He hath need of
Proviſion for the way,
as alſo of a pleaſant
Companion. 7.
Let him not forſake
the High-road, 9.
for a Foot-way, 8.
unleſs it be a beaten-
Path.
By-waies, 10.
and places where two
wayes meet 11.
deceive, and lead men
aſide into uneven-
places; 12.
ſo do not by-paths, 13.
and croſſe-waies, 14.
Let him therefore
enquire of thoſe
he meeteth, 15.
which way he muſt go;
and let him take heed
of Robbers, 16.
as in the way,
ſo alſo in the Inne, 17.
where he lodgeth
all Night.

Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & fido
& facundo *Comite*. 7.
Propter *Semitam*, 8.
niſi ſit *Callis tritus*,
non deſerat
Viam Regiam. 9.

Avia, 10.

& *Bivia* 11,
fallunt,
& ſeducunt
in *Salebras*; 12.
non æquè, *Tramites* 13.
& *Compita*. 14.
Sciſcitet igitur

Obvios, 15.
quà ſit eundum;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in viâ, ſic etiam
in *Diverſorio*, 17.

ubi pernoctat.

LXXXIII.

The Horſe-man. *Eques.*

The Horſe-man 1.
ſetteth a Saddle, 3.
on his Horſe, 2.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth; 4
He layeth
a Saddle-Cloth 5.
alſo upon him:
He decketh him
with Trappings,
a Fore-ſtall, 6.
a Breaſt-Cloth, 7.

Eques 1.
imponit *Equo* 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque ſuccingit
Cingulo; 4.
Inſternit etiam
Dorſuale; 5.

Ornat eum
Phaleris,
Frontali, 6.
Antilenâ, 7.

and

and a Crupper. 8.
Then he getteth upon his Horſe, putteth his Feet into the Stirrops, 9. taketh the Bridle-rein, 10, 11. in his left-hand wherewith he guideth & holdeth the Horſe;
Then he putteth to his Spurs, 12. and ſetteth him on with a Switch, 13. and holdeth him in with a Muſrol. 14.
The Holſters, 15. hang down from the Pummel of the Saddle, 16. in which the Piſtols are put. 17.
The Rider is clad in a ſhort-Coat, 18. his Cloak being tyed behind him. 19.
A poſt 20. is carried on Horſe-back a full Gallop.

& *Poſtilenâ.* 8.
Deinde inſilit in equum indit pedes *Stapedibus,* 9. ſiniſtrâ capeſſit *Lorum* (habenam) 10. *Freni,* 11. quo equum flectit & retinet;
Tum admovet *Calcaria,* 12. incitatque *Virgulâ* 13. & coërcet *Poſtomide.* 14.
Bulgæ, pendent ex *apice ephippii,* 16 quibus inſeruntur *Sclopi.* 17.
Ipſe eques induitur *Chlamyde;* 18. *Lacernâ* à tergo revinctâ. 19.
Veredarius 20. curſim equo fertur.

LXXXIV.

Carriages. *Vehicula.*

We are carried on a Sled 1. over Snow, and Ice.

A Carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel-barrow; 2. with two Wheels, a Cart; 3. with four Wheels,

Trahâ 1. vehimur ſuper nivibus & Glacie.

Vehiculum uniroturn, dicitur *Pabo*; 2. birotum, *Carrus*; 3. quadrirotum,

a Wa-

a Wagon,
which is either
a Timber-Wagon, 4.
or a Load-Wagon. 5.
The parts of a Wagon are, the Neep, (or Draught-tree,) 6.
the Beam; 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the sides; 9. (10.
Then the Axle-trees, about which the Wheels run,
the Lin-pins 11.
and Axletree-staves, 12. being fastened before them.
The Nave, 13.
is the ground-fast of the Wheel, 14.
from which come twelve Spokes; 15.
The Ring encompasseth these, which is made of six fellows 16. and as many Strakes. 17.
Hampiers, & Hurdles 18. are set in a Wagon.

Currus,
qui
vel *Sarrácum*, 4.
vel *Plaustrum*. 5.

Partes Currûs sunt,
Temo, 6.
Jugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Sponda; 9.
Tum *Axes*, 10.
circa quos currunt
Rotæ, præfixis
Paxillis 11.
& *Obicibus*. 12.

Basis *Rotæ* 13.
est *Modiolus*, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim *Radii*; 15.
Hos ambit
Orbile, compositum
è sex *Absidibus* 16.
& totidem *Canthis*. 17.
Currui
imponuntur
Corbes & *Crates*. 18.

Carrying

LXXXV.

Carrying to and fro. *Vectura.*

The Coach-man, 1. joyneth a Horſe fit to match a Sadle-horſe, 2, 3 to the Coach tree, with Thongs or Chains 5. hanging down from the Collar 4.

Then he ſitteth upon the Saddle-Horſe, and driveth thoſe that go before him 6.

Auriga, 1. jungit *Parippum* 2. *Sellario*, 3. ad *Temonem*, de *Helcio* 4. dependentibus *Loris* vel *Catenis*. 5.

Deinde inſidet *Sellario*, agit ante ſe *Anteceſſores* 6.

with

with a whip, 7.
and guideth them
with a String. 8.
He greaseth the Axle-
tree with Axle-tree-
grease out of a grease-
pot 9.
and stoppeth the wheel
with a trigen 10.
in a deep descent.
And thus the Coach
is driven along the
wheel-ruts. 11.
Great persons are
carryed with
six Horses 12.
by two Coach men,
in a hanging-wagon,
which is called
a Coach; 13.
Others with two
Horses, 14.
in a Chariot 15.
Horse-Litters 16,17.
are carried by two
Horses.
They use Pack-hor-
ses instead of Wagons
thorough Hills that are
not passable.

Scuticâ, 7.
& flectit
Funibus. 8.
Axem
ungit
ex *vase unguentario* 9.

Axungiâ;
& inhibet rotam
Sufflamine, 10.
in præcipiti descensu
Et sic aurigatur
per *Orbitas*. 11.
Magnates
vehuntur
Sejugibus 12.
duobus *Rhedariis*,
Curru pensili
qui vocatur (13.
Carpentum[pilentum;]
Alii, *Bijugibus*, 14.
Essedo. 15.
Arcera 16.
& *Lectica* 17.
portantur
à duobus equis.
Per invios montes
utuntur,
loco Curruum,
jumentis Clitellariis. 18.

Transitus

LXXXVI.

Transitus aquarum.

Passing over waters.

Lest he that is to passe over a River should be all wet, Bridges 1. were invented for Carriages, and Foot-bridges 2. for Foot-men.

Trajecturus flumen ne madefiat, excogitati sunt *Pontes* 1. pro Vehiculis, & *Ponticuli* 2. pro Peditibus.

If a River have a Foord, 3. it is waded over. 4.

Si flumen habet *Vadum*, 3. vadatur. 4.

Flotes, 5. also are made of Timber pinned together; or Ferrie-boats, 6. of planks laid close together, for fear they should receive water.

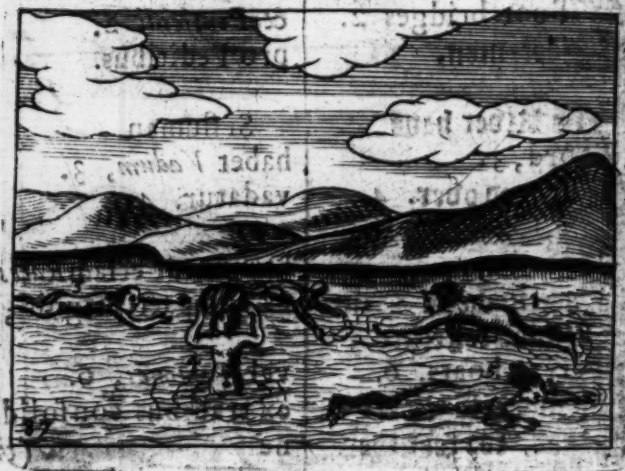
Struuntur etiam *Rates*, 5 ex compactis tignis; vel *Pontones*, 6. ex trabibus consolidatis, ne aquam excipiant.

Besides Scullers 7. are made, which are rowed with an Oar, 8. or a Pole, 9. or haled with a haling-rope. 10.

Porrò fabricantur *Lintres* (Lembi) 7. qui aguntur *Remo*, 8. vel *Conto*, 9. aut trahuntur *Remulco*. 10.

LXXXVII.

Natatus:



Swimming.

Men

Men are to wont also to swim over waters upon a bundle of flags, 1 & besides upon blown Beast-bladders; 2. and after, by throwing their Hands & Feet 3. abroad.

At last they learned to tread the water, 4. being plunged up to the girdle-stead, and carrying their Cloathes upon their Head.

A Diver, 5. can swim also under the water, like a Fish.

Solent etiam tranare aquas, super *scirpeum fascem*, 1. porrò super inflatas *boum Vesicas*; 2. deinde, liberè *jactatu manuum pedumque*. 3.

Tandem didicerunt *calcare aquam*, 4. cingulo tenus immersi, & vestes supra caput gestando.

Urinator, 5. etiam natare potest sub aquâ, ut Piscis.

LXXXVIII.

Navis actuaria.

A Galley.

A Ship furnished with Oars 1. is a Barge 2. or a Foyst, &c. in which the Rowers, 3. sitting on Seats 4. by the Oar-Rings, Row 5. by striking the water with the Oars.

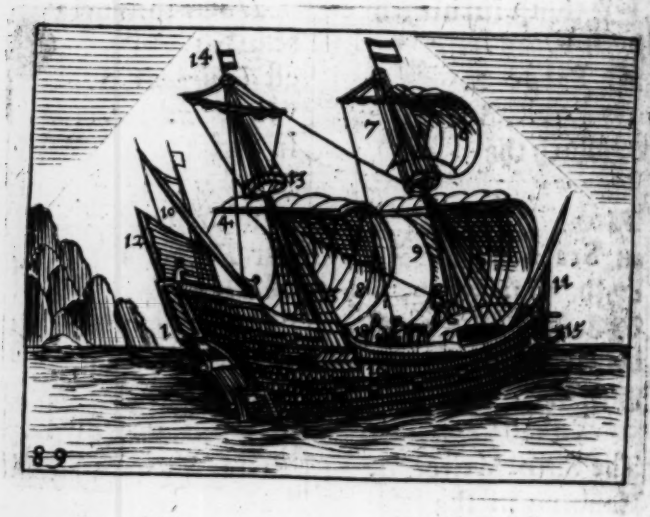
Navis instructa remis 1. est *Uniremis* 2. vel *Biremis*, &c. in quâ *Remiges*, 3. considentes per *Transtra* 4. ad *Scalmos*, aquam *Remis* pellendo, remigant. 5.

The Ship-Master 6. standing in the Fore-Castel, and the Steers-man 7. sitting at the Stern and holding the Rudder, 8. steer the Vessel.

Proreta, 6. stans in *Prora*, & *Gubernator* 7. sedens in *Puppi*, tenensque *Clavum*, 8. gubernant *Navigium*.

LXXXIX.

A Merchants-ſhip. *Navis oneraria.*



A Ship 1.
is driven onward, not
by Oars, but by the
only force of the
winds.
In it is a Maſt 2.
ſet up, faſtened
with Shrowds 3.
on all ſides to the
main-chains,
to which the
Sail-yards 4. (5.
are tyed, and the Sayls,
to theſe; which are

Navigium 1.
impellitur,
non remis,
ſed ſolâ vi ventorum.

In illo erigitur *Ma-*
undique (*lus*, 2.
ad *Oras Navis*
funibus 3. firmatus;

cui annectuntur
Antenna, 4.
his, *Vela*, 5.
quæ ad Ventum

ſpread

spied open 6.
to the wind, and are
hoysed by bowlings 7.

The Sayls are
the main-Sayl, &
the Trinket
or fore-Sayl, 9.
the Misen-Sayl,
or Poop-Sayl. 10.

The Beak 11.
is in the fore-deck.

The Ancient 12.
placed in the Stern.

On the Mast
is the fore-top 13.
the watch-tower of the
Ship, & over the fore-
top a Vane 14.
to shew which way the
wind standeth.

The Ship is stayed
with an Anchor, 15.

The depth is
fathomed with a
Plumet. 16.

Passengers walk up
and down the Decks, 17.

The Sea-men run
to and fro through the
Hatches. 18.

And thus, even Seas
are passed over.

expanduntur 6.
& *Versoriis* 7.
versantur.

Vela sunt,
Artemon, 8.

Dolon, 9.

& *Epidromus*. 10. (11.
In *Prorâ* est *Rostrum*.
In *Puppi*,
Signum (vexillum) 12.
ponitur.
In malo
est *Corbis* 13.
Navis *Specula*,
& supra *galeam*
Aplustre 14.

Ventorum Index.

Anchorâ, 15.
navis sistitur.
Bolide, 16.
profunditas exploratur.
Navigantes
deambulant
in *Tabulato*. 17
Nautæ
cursitant
per *Foros*. 18.
Atq; ita, etiam Maria
trajiciuntur. *Nau-*

XC.

Naufragium.

Ship-wrack.

When a Storm 1.
ariſeth on a ſuddain,
they ſtrike Sayl, 2.
leſt the Ship ſhould be
daſhed againſt Rocks 3.
or light upon
ſhelves 4.

If they cannot hinder her, they ſuffer ſhip-wrack. 5.

And then the Men, the wares, & all things are miſerably loſt.

For both the
ſheat-anchor, 6.
being caſt with
a Cable, do any good.

Some eſcape,
either on a Plank 7.
and by ſwimming,
or in the Boat. 8.

Part of the wares with the dead Folks is carried out of the Sea 9.
upon the ſhoars.

Cum *Procella* 1.
repentè oritur,
contrahunt
Vela, 2.
ne Navis
ad *Scopulos* 3. allidatur,
aut in *Brevia* (Syrtes) 4.
incidat.

Si non poſſunt
prohibere, 5.
patiuntur *Naufragium*.

Tum
miſerabiliter pereunt,
Homines,
Merces, omnia; (juvat
Neq; hîc quidquam
Sacra anchora, 6.
Rudenti jacta.

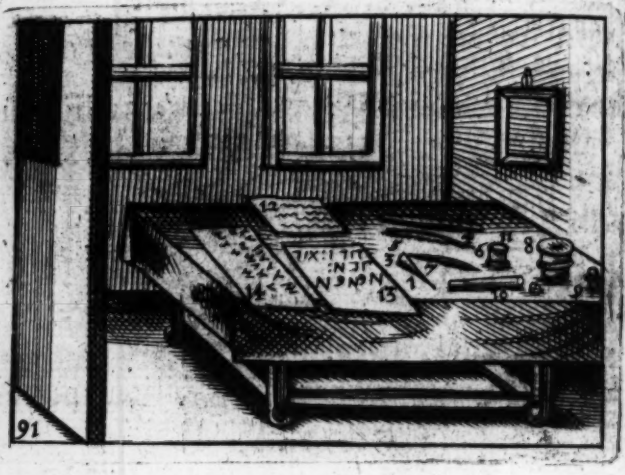
Quidam evadunt,
vel *tabulâ* 7.
ac enatando,
vel *Scaphâ*. 8.

Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
à *Mari* 9.
in littora defertur.

Writing

XCI.

Writing. *Ars Scripteria.*



The Ancients writ in Tables done over with wax with a brasan poitrel, 1 with the sharp end 2. whereof Letters were engraven, and rubbed out again with the broad end 3. Afterwards they writ Letters with a small Reed. 4. We use a Goose-quill, 5.

Veteres scribebant in *tabellis ceratis* æneo *Stilo*, 1. cujus parte cuspidatâ 2. exarabantur literæ, planâ 3. verò rursum obliterabantur. Deinde *literas* pingebant *subtili Calamo*. 4. Nos utimur *anserinâ Pennâ*, 5.

the

the Stem 6.
of which we make
with a Pen-knife; 7.
then we dip the neb
in an Ink-horn, 8.
which is ſtopped
with a ſtopple, 9.
and we put up our Pens
into a Pen-caſe. 10.

We dry a writing
with Blotting-paper.
or Caſs-ſand,
out of a Sand-box. 11.

cujus *Caulem* 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus *Crenam*
in *Atramentario*, 8.
quod obſtruitur
Operculo, 9.
& *Pennas* recondimus
in *Calamario*. 10.

Scripturam ſiccamus
Chartâ bibula,
vel *arenâ ſcriptoriâ*,
ex *Thecâ pulverariâ*. 11.

And we indeed,
write from the
left-hand,
towards the right; 12.
the Hebrews from
the right-hand
towards the left; 13.
the Chinois,
and other Indians,
from the top down-
wards. 14.

Et nos quidem,
ſcribimus
à ſiniſtrâ
dextrorſum; 12.
Hebræi
à dextrâ
ſiniſtrorſum; 13.
Chineſes
& Indi alii,
à ſummo
deorſum. 14.

Papyrus.

XCII.

Papyrus.

Paper.

The

The ancients used	Veteres utebantur
Beech-Bords, 1.	*Tabulis faginis*, 1.
or Leaves 2.	aut *Foliis* 2.
as also Barks 3.	ut & *Libris* 3.
of Trees,	*Arborum*, præsertim
especially of an	arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
Egyptian shrub,	cui nomen erat
which was called	*Papyrus*.
Papyrus.	
Now Paper is in use,	Nunc, est in usu
which the Paper-	*Charta*,
maker maketh in	quam *Chartopæus*,
a Paper-mill, 4.	in *molâ papyraceâ*, 4.
of Linnen-rags, 5.	conficit è *linteis vetu-*
stamped to Mash, 6.	in *pulmentum* (*stis*, 5.
which being taken	contusis, 6.
up in Frames, 7.	quod, *Normulis*
he spreadeth into	haustum, 7.
Sheets, 8.	diducit
and setteth them in	in *Plagulas*, 8.
the air that they may	aerique exponit,
be dried.	ut siccentur.
Twenty five of	Harum XXV.
these make a quire, 9.	faciunt *Scapum*, 9.
twenty quires	XX. Scapi
a Ream, 10.	*Volumen minus*, 10.
and ten of these	horum X.
a Bale of paper. 11.	*Volumen majus*. 11.
That which is to last	Diu duraturum,
long is written in	scribitur in
Parchment. 12.	*Membrana*. 12.

Printing

XCIII.

Printing *Typographia.*

The Printer hath Copper Letters in a great number put into Boxes. 5.

The Compositor 1. taketh them out one by one, and (according to the Copy, which he hath fastened before him in a Visorum 2.) composeth words

Typographus habet *æneos Typos*, magno numero, distributos per *Loculamenta*. 5.

Typotheta 1. eximit illos singulatim, & componit (secundum *Exemplar*, quod *Retinaculo* 2. sibi præfixum habet) verba

in

in a compoſing-ſtick, 3.
till a Line be made,
he putteth theſe in
a Galley, 4.
till a Page 6.
be made, and theſe
again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chaſes, 8.
with coyns, 9.
leſt they ſhould
drop out, and putteth
them under the
Preſs. 10.

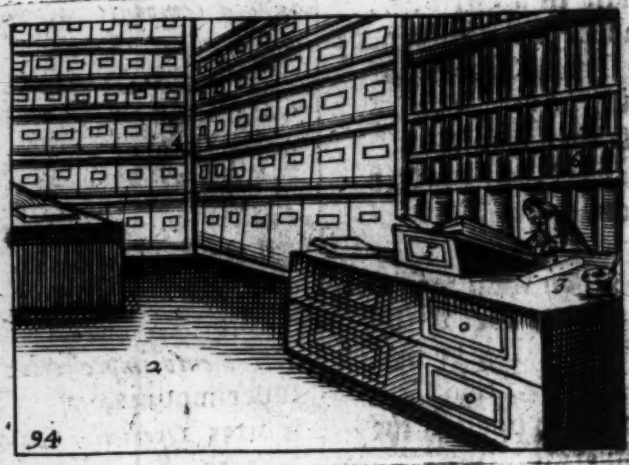
When the Preſs-man
beateth it over with
Printers-ink by means
of Balls, 11.
ſpreadeth upon it the
Papers,
put in the Frisket, 12.
which being put under
the Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.
and preſſed down
with the Bar 15.
he maketh to take
Impreſſion.

Gnomone, 3.
donec fiat *Verſus*;
hos indit
Formæ, 4.
donec fiat *Pagina*; 6.
has iterum
tabulæ compoſitoriæ, 7.
coſque coarctat
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope *Cochlearum*, 9.
ne dilabantur;
ac ſubjicit
Prælo. 10.

Tum *Impreſſor*,
ope *Pilarum*, 11.
illinit
Atramento impreſſorio:
ſuperimponit,
inditas *Operculo* 12.
Chartas,
quas,
in *Tigello* 13.
ſubditas
Trochleæ, 14.
& *Sucula* 15.
impreſſas,
facit
typos imbibere.

XCIV.

Bibliopolium.

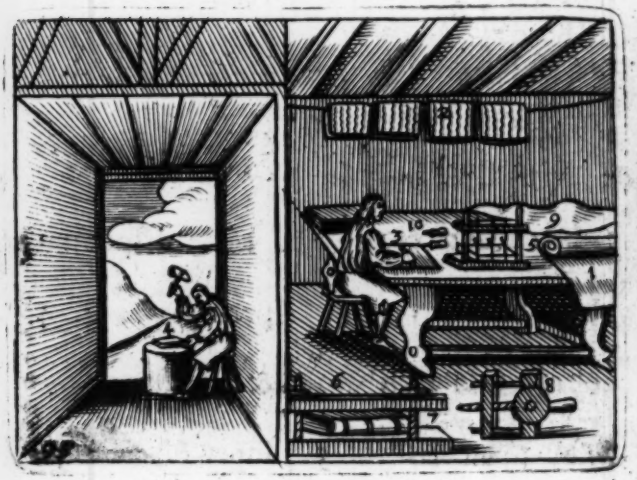


The Book-ſellars Shop.

The Book-sellar 1.	*Bibliopóla* 1.
selleth Books	vendit Libros
in a Book-sellars-shop, 2	in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
of which he writeth a Catalogue. 3.	quorum conscribit *Catalogum*. 3.
The Books are	Libri disponuntur
placed on Shelves, 4.	per *Repositoria*, 4.
and are lain open	& ad usum,
for use upon a Desk 5.	super *Pluteum* 5. exponuntur
A Multitude of Books	Multitudo Librorum,
is called	vocatur
a Library. 6.	*Bibliotheca*. 6.

XCV.

Bibliopegus.



The Book-binder.

In times paſt they glued Paper to Paper, and rolled them up together into one Rowl. 1.

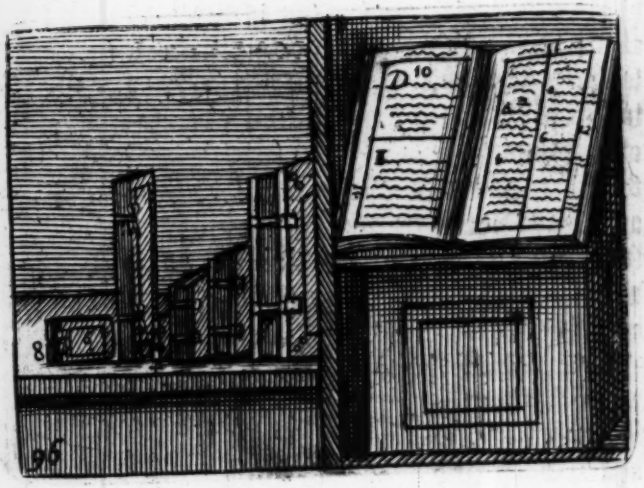
At this day the Bookbinder bindeth Books, whilſt he wipeth 2. over Papers ſteept in Gum-water; and then foldeth them together, 3. beateth with a hammer, 4. up, 5. then ſtitcheth them preſſeth them in a Preſs, 6. which hath two Screws 7. (back, glueth them on the cutteth off the edges with a round Kniſe, 8. and at laſt covereth them with Parchment or Leather, 9. maketh them handſome, and ſetteth on Claſps. 10.

Olim agglutinabant Chartam chartæ, convolvebantque eas in unum *Volumen*. 1.

Hodiè compingit Libros *Compactor*, dum Chartas *aquâ glutinoſâ* maceratas, terget; 2. deinde complicat, 3. malleat, 4. tum conſuit, 5. comprimit *Prælo*, 6. (quod habet duas *Cochleas* 7.) dorſo conglutinat, rotundo *Cultro* 8. demarginat, tandem *Membranâ* vel *Corio* 9. veſtit, efformat, & affigit *Uncinulos*. 10.

XCVI.

Liber.



A Book.

A Book,
as to its outward
ſhape is either
in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4.
either made to open
Side-wiſe, 5.
or Long wiſe, 6.
with Brazen Claſps, 7.
or Strings, 8.
and Square-boſſes. 9.

within are
Leaves 10.
with two Pages,
ſometimes divided
with Columns 11.

and Marginal Notes. 12.

Liber,
quoad formam
exteriorem,
eſt vel in *Folio*, 1.
vel in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4.

vel *Columnatus*, 5.
vel *Linguatus*, 6.
cum *Clauſuris aneis*, 7.
vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *Bullis angularibus*. 9.

Intùs
ſunt *Folia* 10.
duabus *Paginis*.
aliquando
Columnis diviſa, 11.
cumque
notis marginalibus. 12.

XCVII.

Schola.

A School.

A School 1.
is a shop, in which
Young Wits
are fashion'd to vertue,
and it is distinguished
into Forms.
The Master, 2.
sitteth in a Chair; 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms; 5.
he teacheth,
they learn.
Some things
are writ down before
them with Chalk
on a Table. 6.
Some
sit at a Table,
and write: 7.
he mendeth 8.
their Faults.
Some stand and
rehearse things com-
mitted to memory. 9.
Some talk
together, 10.
& behave themselves
wantonly,
and carelessly;
these are chastised
with a Ferula 11.
and a Rod. 12.

Schola 1.
est officina, in quâ
novelli animi
ad virtutem formantur,
& distinguitur
in *Classes*.
Præceptor, 2.
sedet in *Cathedrâ*; 3.
Discipuli, 4.
in *Subsellîis*; 5.
ille docet,
hi discunt.
Quædam
præscribuntur illis
cretâ
in *tabellâ*. 6.
Quidam
sedent ad mensam,
& scribunt: 7.
ipse corrigit 8.
Mendas.
Quidam stant,
& recitant
memoriæ mandata. 9.
Quidam confabu-
lantur, 10.
ac gerunt se
petulantes
& negligentes:
hi castigantur
Ferulâ (baculo) 11.
& *Virgâ*. 12.

XCVIII.

The Study. *Muſeum.*

The Study 1.
is a place
where a Student, 2.
a part from men,
ſitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilſt he readeth
Books, 3.
which being within
his reach, he layeth
open upon a Desk 4.
and picketh all the
beſt things out of
them into his own
Manual, 5.

Muſéum 1.
eſt locus,
ubi ſtudioſus, 2.
ſecretus ab hominibus,
ſolus ſedet,
Studiis deditus,
dum lectitat
Libros, 3.
quos penes ſe
ſuper *Pluteum* 4.
exponit, & ex illis
in *Manuale* 5. ſuum
optima quæq; excerpit,

or marketh them in
them with a dash, 6.
or a little ſtar, 7.
in the Margent.

Being to ſit up late,
he ſetteth
a Candle, 8.
on a Candle-ſtick, 9.
which is ſnuffed
with Snuffers; 10.
before the Candle
he placeth
a Screen, 11.
which is green, that it
may not hurt his eye-
ſight; richer perſons
uſe a Taper,
for a Tallow-Candle
ſtinketh,
and ſmoaketh.

A Letter 12.
is wrapped up,
writ upon, 13.
and ſealed. 14.

Going abroad by
night, he maketh uſe
of a Lanthorn 15.
or a Torch. 16.

aut in illis
Liturâ, 6.
vel ad *marginem*
Aſteriſco, 7.
notat.

Lucubraturus,
elevat
Lychnum (candelam) 8.
in *Candelabro*, 9.
qui emungitur
Emunctorio; 10.
ante Lychnum
collocat
Umbraculum, 11.
quod viride eſt,
ne hebetet
oculorum aciem:
opulentiores
utuntur *Cereo*,
nam *Candela ſebacea*
fœtet & fumigat.

Epiſtola 12.
complicatur,
inſcribitur, 13.
& obſignatur. 14.

Noctu prodiens,

utitur *Laternâ* 15.
vel *Face*.

Artes

XCIX.

Arts belonging to the Speech.

Artes Sermonis.

Grammar, 1.
is conversant
about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh
words 3.
& teacheth how to utter,
write, 4.
put together,
and part them rightly.
Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were
paint 6.
a rude Form 7.
of Speech with Oratory

Grammatica 1.
versatur
circa *Literas*, 2.
ex quibus componit
Voces (*verba* 3.
easq; docet rectè eloqui
scribere, 4.
construere,
distinguere [interpun-
Rhetorica 5. (gere.]
pingit 6. quasi
rudem *formam* 7.
Sermonis *Oratoriis*

Flos

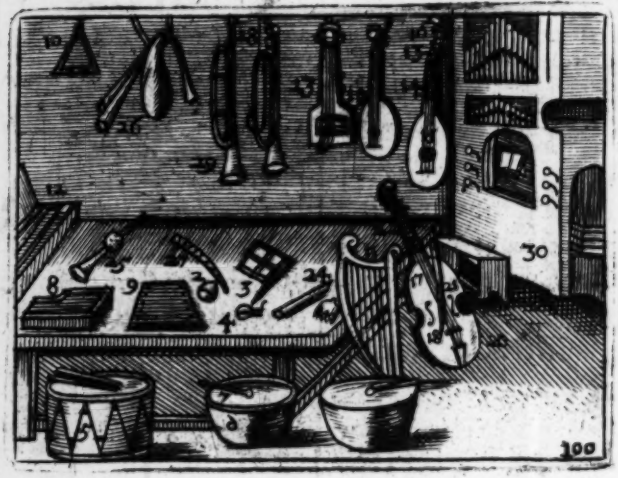
Flouriſhes, 8.
ſuch as are, Figures,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Apophthegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglyphicks, &c.
Poetry 9.
gathereth theſe Flours
of Speech 10.
& tyeth them as it were
into a little Garland, 11.
and ſo making of
Proſe a Poem,
it maketh ſeveral ſorts
of Verſes,
and Odes,
and is therefore crown'd
with a Laurel. 12.
Muſique, 13.
ſetteth Tunes, 14.
with Pricks,
to which it fitteth words
and ſo ſingeth alone,
or in Conſort,
or by voyce,
or Muſical
Inſtrument. 15.

pigmentis, 8.
ut ſunt, *Figuræ*,
Elegantiæ,
Adagia (proverbia)
Apophthegmata,
Sententiæ (Gnomæ)
Similia
Hieroglyphica, &c.
Poeſis 9.
colligit
hos *Flores Orationis* 10.
& colligat quaſi
in *Corollam*, 11.
atque ita, faciens
è *proſâ ligatam orationem*,
componit
varia *Carmina*,
& *Hymnos* (*Odas*)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauru. 12.
Muſica, 13.
componit *Notis*
Melodias, 14.
quibus Verba aptat,
atque ita cantat ſola
vel *Concentu* (*Symphoniâ*)
aut voce,
aut inſtrumentis
Muſicis. 15.

Muſical

C.

Muſical Inſtruments. *Inſtrumenta Muſica.*



Muſical Inſtruments are thoſe which make a ſound: Firſt, when they are beaten as a Cymbal 1. upon with a Peſtil, a little Bell, 2. with an Iron Pellet a Rattle, 3. within; by toſſing it about; a Jews-Trump, 4. being put to the mouth, with the finger; a Drum 5. and a Kettle, 6.

Muſica Inſtrumenta ſunt quæ edunt vocem: Primò, cùm pulſantur, ut *Cymbalum* 1. *Piſtillo*, *Tintinnabulum* 2. intus *Globulo ſe vo*; *Crepitaculum*, 3. circumverſando; *Crembalum*, 4. ori admotum, digito; *Tympanum* 5. & *Ahenum*, 6.

with

with a Drum-ſtick, 7.
as alſo the Dulcimer, 8.
with the ſhepherds-harp; 9.
and the Tymbrel. 10.

Secondly,
upon which ſtrings are
ſtretched, and ſtruck upon,
as the Pſalterie, 11.
and the Virginals, 12.

with both hands;

the Lute 13.
in which is the Neck, 14.
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are ſtretched upon
the Bridge, 18.
the Cittern; 19.
with the right hand only,
the Vial, 20.
with a Bow; 21.
and the Harp, 23.
with a wheel within,
which is turned about,
the Stops, 22.
in every one are touched
with the left hand.

At laſt,
thoſe which are blown,
as with the mouth,
the Flute, 24.
the Shawm, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Cornet, 27.
the Trumpet; 28: 29.
or with bellows, as,
a pair of Organs: 30.

Clavicula, 7.
ut & *Sambuca*, 8.
cum *Organo paſtoritio*; 9.
& *Siſtrum* (Crotalum.) 10.

Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablium*, 11.
cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
utrâque manu;
Dexterâ tantùm,
Teſtudo (Chelys) 13.
(in quâ *Jugum*, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& *Verticilli*, 16.
quibus *Nervi* 17.
intenduntur
ſuper *Ponticulum* 18.)
& *Cythara*; 19.
Pandura, 20.
Plectro; 21.
& *Lyra*, 23.
intùs rotâ,
quæ verſatur:
In ſingulis,
Dimenſiones 22.
ſiniſtrâ tanguntur.

Tandem
quæ inflantur,
ut, Ore,
Fiſtula (*Tibia*) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27.
Tuba, 28.
Buccina; 29.
vel *Follibus* 30.
ut, *Organum pneumaticum*.

Philo-

CI.

Philoſophia.

Philoſophy.

The

The Naturaliſt, 1. vieweth all the works of God in the World.
The Supernaturaliſt, 2. ſearcheth out the Cauſes, & Effects of things.
The Arithmetician, reckoneth numbers, by adding, ſubſtracting, multiplying, and dividing; and that either by Cyphers 3. on a ſlate, or by Counters 4. upon a Deck:
Countrey-people reckon 5. with figures of tens X. and Figures of five V. by twelves, Fifteens, and threeſcores

Phyſicus, 1. ſpeculatur omnia Dei Opera in Mundo.
Metaphyſicus, 2. perſcrutatur rerum *Cauſas* & *Effecta*.
Arithmeticus, computat numeros addendo, ſubtrahendo, multiplicando, dividendo;
idque vel *Cyphris* 3. in *Palimpſeſto*, vel *Calculis* 4. ſuper *Abacum*:
Ruſtici numerant 5. *Decuſſibus* X. & *Quincuncibus* V. per *Duodenas*, *Quindenas*, & *Sexagenas*.

Geo-

CII.

Geometria.

Geometrie.

A Geometrician
meaſureth
the heighth of
a Tower, 1.... 2.
or the diſtance
of places, 3.... 4.
either with
a Quadrate, 5.
or a Jacobs-ſtaff. 6.
He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Squire, 11. (ſes 12.
and a pair of Compaſ-

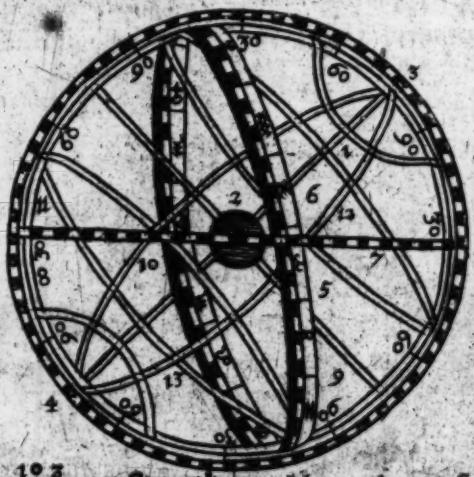
Out of theſe
ariſe an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a quadrangle 15.
and other Figures.

Geometra
metitur
altitudinem
Turris, 1.... 2.
aut *diſtantiam*
Locorum, 3.... 4.
ſive *Quadrante*, 5.
ſive *Radio*. 6.

Figuras rerum
deſignat
Lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& *Circulis*, 9.
ad *Regulam*, 10.
Normam 11.
& *Circinum*. 12.
Ex his
oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ,

CIII.

The celestial Sphære. *Sphæra cœlestis.*



103

Astronomie considereth the motion of the Stars, Astrologie the effects of them.

The Globe of Heaven is turned about upon an Axle-tree 1. about the Globe of the earth, 2. in the space of XXIV hours.

The polar stars, or Poles, the Arctick 3. and Antartick 4: conclude the Axle-tree at both ends.

The Heaven is full of Stars every where. There are reckoned above a thousand fixed-stars; but of constellations

Astronomia considerat *Astrorum motus*, *Astrologia* eorum effectus.

Cœli Globus volvitur super *Axem* 1. circa *globum Terræ*, 2. spacio XXIV. horarum.

Axem utrinq; finiunt *Stellæ Polares* sive *Poli*, *Arcticus* 3. & *Antarcticus*. 4.

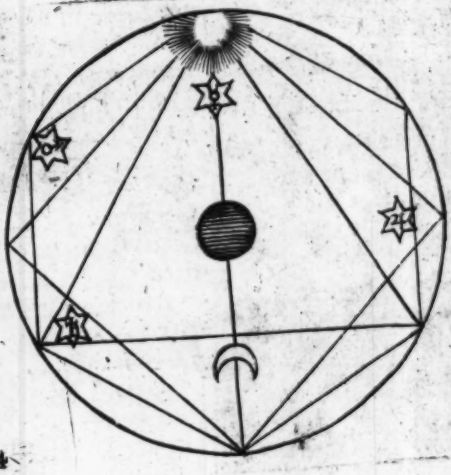
Cœlum undique est stellarum: *Stellarum fixarum* numerantur plus *mille*; *Siderum* verò rowards

towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.
Add to these the XII. Signs of the Zodiaque, 5.
every one of XXX degrees, whose names are, ♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini. ♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo, ♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius, ♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricor. ♒ Aquarius, ♓ Piſces.
Under this the ſeven wandering Stars, which they call Planets, move, whoſe way is a circle in the middle of the Zodiack, called the Ecliprick. 6.
Other circles are the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator; 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Æquinocts, 10
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ entreth into ♈
Autumnal,
when it entreth into ♎)
the other of the Solſtices, 11
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ entreth into ♋
of the Winter
when it entreth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn,
and the two (13.
polar circles. 14... 15.

Septentrionalium, XXI,
Meridionalium, XVI.
Adde *Signa* XII.
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum XXX.
quorum nomina ſunt,
♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gemini*
♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*,
♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpius*,
♐ *Sagittarius*, ♑ *Capricornus*,
♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Piſces*.
Sub hoc, curſitant
Stellæ erantes VII.
quas vocant *Planetas*,
quorum via eſt,
Circulus in medio Zodiaci,
dictus, *Ecliptica*. 6.
Alii Circuli ſunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Æquator; 9.
duo *Coluri*,
alter *Æquinoctiorum*, 10.
(*Verni*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈
Autumnalis
quando ingreditur ♎)
alter *Solſtitiorum*, 11.
(*Æſtivi*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋,
Hyberni
quando ingreditur ♑;)
duo *Tropici*,
Tr. *Cancri*, 12.
Tr. *Capricorni*; 13.
& duo *Polares*. 14... 15.

CIV.

Planetarum Adſpectus.



104

The Aſpects of the Planets.

The Moon ☽
runneth through the
Zodiaque
every Moneth.
The Sun, ☉
in a year;
Mercury ☿
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred
and fifteen, the other
in 585. dates.
Mars, ♂
in two years;
Jupiter, ♃
in almost twelve;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty years.
Hereupon they meet
variously amongst
themselves, and have
mutual aspects one
towards another.
As here the ☉ and ☿
are in Conjunction,
☉ and ☽ in Opposition,
☉ and ♄ in a Trine,
Aspect,
☉ and ♃ in a Quartile,
☉ and ♂ in a Sextile.

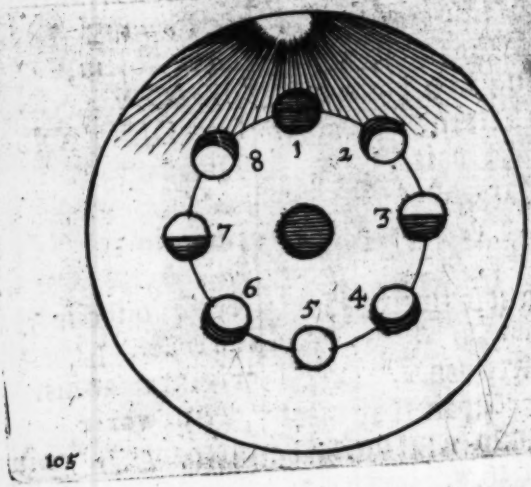
Luna ☽
percurrit *Zodiacum*
singulis *Mensibus*.

Sol, ☉
Anno;
Mercurius ☿
& *Venus*, ♀
circa Solem,
ille CXV,
hæc DLXXXV.
Diebus.
Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♄
triginta, annis.
Hinc variè
inter se conveniunt
& se mutuò adspiciunt:

Ut hîc, sunt
☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione*,
☉ & ☽ in *Oppositione*,
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono*,
☉ & ♃ in *Quadra-*
turâ,
☉ & ♂ in *Sextili*.

CV.

Phaſes Lunæ.



105

The Apparitions of the Moon:

The

The Moon,
shineth not by her
own Light,
but that which is
borrowed of the Sun.

For the one half
of it is alwaies enlight-
ned the other
remaineth darkish.

Hereupon we see it
in Conjunction with
the Sun, 1.
to be obscure, almost,
none at all;
in Oppolition, 5.
whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full Moon;)
sometimes in the half,
(and we call it
the Prime 3.
and last quarter; 7.

Otherwise
it waxeth 2....4.
or waneth 6....8.
and is said to be
horned or more than
half round.

Luna,
lucet,
non suâ propriâ
sed à *Sole* mutuatâ
Luce.

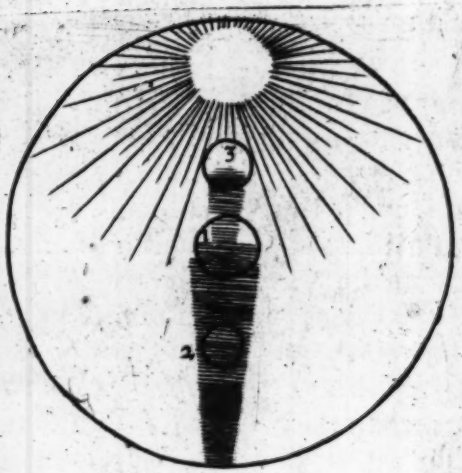
Nam,
altera ejus medietas
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.

Hinc videmus,
in *conjunctione*
Solis, 1.
obscuram,
imò nullam:
in *Oppositione*, 5.
totam & lucidam
(& vocamus
Pleniluninm:)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus
primam 3.
& *ultimam* 7. *Quadram*)

Cæteroqui
crescit 2....4.
aut decrescit, 6...8.
& vocatur
Falcata vel *gibbosa*.

CVI.

Eclipſes.



106

The Eclipſes.

The Sun
is the fountain of light,
inlightning all things;
but the Earth, 1.
and the Moon, 2.
being shady Bodies,
are not pierced
with its Rayes,
for they cast a shadow
upon the place just
over against them.

Therefore,
when the Moon lighteth
into the shadow of the
it is darkned (Earth 2.
which we call
an Eclipse, or defect.

But when
the Moon runneth
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth 3.
it covereth it
with its shadow:
and this we call
the Eclipse of the Sun,
because it taketh from
us the sight of the sun,
and its light;
neither doth the Sun
for all that suffer any
thing, but the Earth.

Sol,
est fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia:
sed non penetrantur
Radiis ejus
Corpora opaca,
Terra, 1.
& *Luna*; 2.
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppositum.

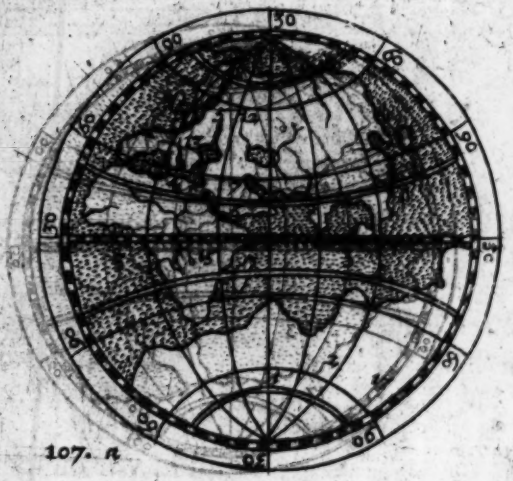
Ideò,
cum Luna incidit
in umbram Terræ, 2.
obscuratur:
quod vocamus
Eclipsin [deliquium]

Cum verò (*Luna*.
Luna currit
inter Solem
& Terram, 3.
obtegit illum
umbrâ suâ:
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia nobis adimit
prospectum Solis
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen Sol
aliquid patitur,
sed Terra.

The

CVII. 2.

The terrestrial Sphere. *Sphæra terrestris.*



107. a

The Earth is round, & therefore to be represented by two Hemisphæres, a . . . b

The circuit of it (grees is three hundred and sixty de- (whereof every one maketh fifteen German miles) or 5400 miles;

and yet it is but a prick compared with the world whereof it is the Centre.

They measure the longitude of it by Climates, and the Latitude by parallels. 2. (it about,

The Ocean 3. compasseth and five Seas wash it the Mediterrane Sea, 4. the Baltick Sea, 5. the Red Sea 6. the Persian Sea, 7. and the Caspian Sea, 8.

Terra est rotunda, fingenda igitur duobus *Hemisphæriis.* a . . b

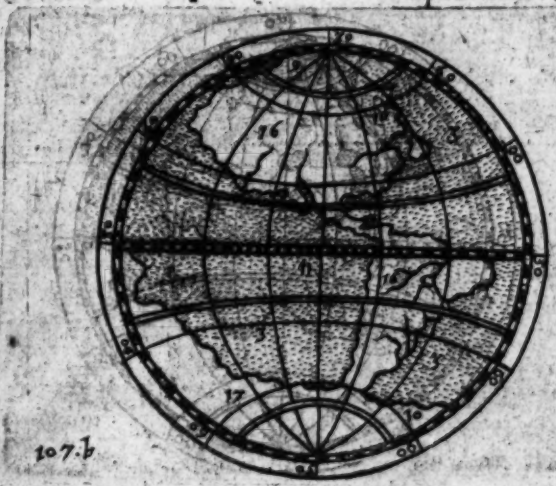
Ambitus ejus, est *graduum* CCCLX. (quorum quisque facit Milliaria Germanica XV) seu Miliarium VMCCCC: & tamen est Punctum, collata cum Orbe, cujus *Centrum* est.

Longitudinem ejus demetiuntur *Climatibus,* 1. Latitudinem, lineis *Parallelis.* 2.

Eam ambit *Oceanus,* 3. & perfundunt V *Maria,* *Mediterraneum,* 4. *Balticum,* 5. *Erythræum,* 6. *Persicum,* 7. *Caspium.* 8.

CVII.b

The terreſtrial Sphere. *Sphæra terreſtris.*



107.b

It is divided into 5 Zones, whereof the 2 frigid ones 9. 9 are inhabitable,
the 2 Temperate ones, 10... 10
& the Torrid one, 11. habita-

Beſides it is divided (ble into 3 three Continents;
this of ours, 12. which is into Europe, 13. (ſubdivided
Aſia, 14. Africa, 15.
America, 16... 16.
(whoſe inhabitants are Antipodes to us)
and the South-land 17... 17.
yet unknown.
They that dwell under the North-pole, 18. have the days and nights 6 months long.

Infinite Iſlands float in the Seas.

Diſtribuitur in *Zonas* V. quarum *duæ frigidæ*, 9 . . 9. ſunt inhabitabiles;
duæ *Temperatæ*, 10 . . . 10.
& *Torrida*, 11. habitantur.

Ceterum diviſa eſt in tres *Continentes:*
Noſtram, 12. quæ ſubdividi- (tur
in *Europam*, 13.
Aſiam, 14 & *Africam*, 15.
in *Americam*, 16 . . . 16.
cujus incolæ nobis ſunt *Antipodes*;
& in *Terram Auſtralem*, 17... 17 adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes ſub *Arcto*, 18. ſemeſtrales habent Noctes Dieſque.

In maribus, Infinitæ natant *Inſulæ*.

Europa.

CVIII.

Europa.

Europe.

The

The cheif Kingdoms in our Europe, are
Spain, 1.
France, 2.
Italy, 3.
England, 4.
Scotland, 5.
Ireland, 6.
Germany, 7.
Bohemia, 8.
Hungary, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dalia, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.
Greece, 13.
Thrace, 14.
Podolia, 15.
Tartary, 16.
Lituania, 17.
Poland, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.
Denmark, 20.
Norway, 21.
Swethland, 22.
Lapland, 23.
Finland, 24.
Lifland, 25.
Pruſſia, 26.
Muſcovy, 27.
and Ruſſia, 28.

In *Europâ* noſtrâ, ſunt *Regna* primaria,
Hiſpania, 1.
Gallia, 2.
Italia, 3.
Anglia (Britania) 4.
Scotia, 5.
Hibernia, 6.
Germania, 7.
Bohemia, 8.
Hungaria, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dacia. 11.
Sclavonia, 12.
Gracia, 13.
Thracia, 14.
Podolia, 15.
Tartaria, 16.
Lituania, 17.
Polonia, 18.
Belgium, 19.
Dania, 20.
Norvegia, 21.
Suecia, 22.
Lappia, 23.
Finnia, 24.
Livonia, 25.
Boruſſia, 26.
Moſcovia, 27.
Ruſſia, 28.

CIX.

Moral Philoſophy. *Ethica.*

This Life is a way,
or a place divided into
two ways, like
Pythagoras's letter Y;
broad 1.
on the left-hand track,
narrow 2.
on the right;
that belongs to Vice 3.
this to virtue, 4.
Mind, Young man, 5.
imitate Hercules.
leave the left-hand way,
turn from Vice.

Vita hæc, eſt *via*,
ſive *Bivium*,
ſimile
Literæ *Pythagoricæ* Y;
ſiniſtro tramite
latum 1.
dextro
anguſtum; 2.
ille *Vitii* 3. eſt,
hic *Virtutis* 4.
Adverte, juvenis; 5.
Herculem imitare.
Siniſtram linque,
Vitium averſare:

the

the Entrance is fair,
but the End, 7.
is ugly & steep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny, 8.
no way is
impassable to vertue;
follow (eth
whither virtue leadthrough narrow places
to stately places,
to the tower of honour,
Keep the middle (9.
the straight path (safe.
and thou shalt go very
Take heed thou do
not go too much on
the right hand: 10.
Bridle in, 12.
the wild horse, 11.
of Affection, (headlong.
lest thou fall down.
See thou dost not go
amiss on the left-
hand, 13.
in an Ass-like
sluggishness, 14.
but go onwards
constantly,
persevere to the end,
and thou shalt be
crowned, 15.

speciosus *Aditus*,
sed turpis
& præceps *Exitus*. 7.
Dexterâ ingredere,
utut spinosâ: 8.
nulla via
invia Virtuti;
Sequere,
quò ducit Virtus,
per *angusta*
ad *angusta*,
ad *arcem honoris*, 9.
Medium tene
& rectum *tramitem*;
tutissimus ibis.
Cave excedas
ad dextram. 10.

Affectûs,
equum ferocem, 11.
compesce freno, 12.
ne præceps fias.
Cave deficias
ad Sinistram, 13.

segnitie asininâ: 14.

sed progredere
constanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis. 15.

Pru-

CX.

Prudence. *Prudentia.*

Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth,
speaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain.
She looks backward, 3
as into a lookingglass,
to things past; (4.
and seeth before her, 5.
as with a Perspective-glass, 7.
things to come,
or the end; 6.
and so she perceiveth,

Prudentia, 1.
omnia circumspectat
ut *Serpens*, 2.
nihilq; agit,
loquitur, & cogitat
incassum.
Respicit, 3
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4
& *prospicit*, 5.
ad *Praterita*;
tanquam *Telescopio*, 7.

Futura
seu *Finem*: 6.
atq; ita perspicit,

what

what she hath done,
and what remaineth to
be done.

She proposeth an
Honest,
Profitable, (done,
and withal, if it may be
a pleasant End
to her actions.

Having foreseen
the End,
she looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8 (end;
which leadeth to the
but such as are certain
and easie, and fewer
rather than more,
lest any thing should
hinder. (tunity, 9.

She watcheth Oppor-
(which having
a bushy forehead, 10.
& being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover having
wings, 12.
doth quickly slip away)
and catcheth it.

She goeth
on her way warily,
for fear she should
stumble or go amiss,

quid egerit,
& quid agendum re-
stet.

Actionibus suis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honestum,
Utilem,
simúlque si fieri potest,
Jucundum.

Fine prospecto,
dispicit
Media,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad Finem;
sed certa & facilia,
pauciora potiùs
quàm plura:
ne quid impediat.

Occasioni 9.
(quæ,
Fronte Capillata, 10.
sed Vertice *calva*, 11.
adhæc *alata*, 12.
facilè elabitur)
attendit,
eamque captat.

In viâ pergit
cautè (providè)
ne impingat
aut aberret.

CXI.

Diligence. *Sedulitas.*

Diligence 1.
loveth labours,
avoideth Sloth,
is alwaies at work,
like the Pismire, 2.
and carrieth together,
as she doth, for her self,
store of all things. 3.
She doth not alwaies
sleep, or make holydays,

Sedulitas 1.
amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam*,
semper est in *opere*.
ut *Formica*, 2.
& comportat sibi,
ut illa, *am*. 3.
omnium rerum *Copi*-
Non dormit semper
aut ferias agit,

as

as the Sluggard, 4.
& the Grashopper 5.
whom Want 6. (no;
at the last overtaketh.

She pursueth what
things she hath under-
taken cheerfully,
even to the end;
she putteth nothing
off till the morrow,
nor doth she sing
the Crows song, 7. (her
which saith ever and o-
Cras, Cras,

After labours under-
gone, and ended,
being even wearied,
she resteth her self;
but being refreshed
with Rest,
that she may not use
her self to Idleness,
she falleth again
to her business.

A diligent Scholar
is like Bees, 8.
which carry honey
from divers flowers 9.
into their Hive. 10.

ut *Ignavus* 4.
& *Cicada*; 5.
quos tandem
premit *Inopia* 6.

Incepta
urget alacriter,
ad finem usque;
nihil procrastinat,
nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi*, 7.
qui ingeminat
Cras, *Cras*.

Post *labores exantlatos*,
& fessata,
quiescit:

Sed, *quiete* recreata,
ne adsuescat *Otio*,
redit ad *Negotia*.

Diligens *Discipulus*,
similis est *Apibus*, 8.
qui ex variis *Floribus*, 9
Mel congerunt
in *Alveare* 10. suum.

CXII.

Temperantia.

Temperance.

Temperance 1.
prescribeth a mean
to meat and drink, 2.
and restraineth
the desire
as with a Bridle, 3.
and so
moderateth all things
lest any thing too
much be done.

Revellers
are made drunk, 4.
they stumble, 5.
they spue, 6.
and brabble. 7.

From drunkenness
proceedeth
lasciviousness;
from this
a lewd life (sters, 8,
amongst Whoremas-
and Whores, 9.
in kissing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing. 10.

Temperantia, 1.
modum præscribit
Cibo & Potui, 2.
& continet
Cupidinem
ceu *Freno*, 3.
& sic
omnia moderatur,
ne quid nimis fiat.

Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titubant, 5.
ructant (vomunt) 6.
& rixantur. 7.

E *Crapulâ*
oritur
Lascivia;
ex hâc,
Vita libidinosa
inter *Fornicatores* 8.
& Scorta, 9.
Osculando (basiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
& *trispudiando*. 10.

CXIII.

Fortitudo.

Fortitude.

Fortitude 1.
is undaunted
in adversity,
and bold as a Lion ; 2.
but not haughty
in prosperity,
leaning
on her own Pillar 3.
Constancy ;
and being the same
in all things,
ready to undergo
both estates.
with
an even mind.
She receiveth
the strokes
of misfortune
with the Shield 4.
of Sufferance :
and keepeth off
the Passions,
the enemies
of quietness,
with the Sword 5.
of Valour.

Fortitudo 1.
impavida est
in adversis,
ut *Leo*, 2. & confidens ;
at non tumida
in Secundis :
innixa
suo *Columini* 3.
Constantiæ ;
& eadem
in omnibus,
parata
ad utramque *fortunam*
æquo animo
ferendam.
Clypeo 4.
Tolerantiæ
excipit
ictûs
Infortunii ;
& *Gladio* 5.
Virtutis,
propellit
hostes
Euthymiæ,
Affectûs.

XC.

Patientia.

Patience.

Patience 1. endureth Calamities 2. & Wrongs, 3. meekly like a Lamb, 4. as Gods Fatherly chastisement. 5.

In the mean while she leaneth upon the Anchor of Hope, 6. (as a Ship 7. tossed by waves in the Sea) she prayeth to God 8. weeping, & expecteth the Sun; 10. after cloudy weather 9. suffering evils, and hoping better things.

On the contrary the impatient person 11 waileth, lamenteth, rageth against himself, grumbleth like (12. a Dog, 13. and yet doth no good; at the last he despaireth and becometh his own murtherer; 14 being full of rage he desireth to revenge wrongs.

Patientia 1. tolerat *Calamitates* 2. & *Injurias*, 3. humiliter ut *Agnus*, 4. tanquam paternam *Dei ferulam*. 5.

Interim innititur *Spei anchoræ*, 6. (ut *Navis* 7. mari fluctuans) *Deo supplicat* 8. illacrumando, & expectat post *Nubila* 9. *Phœbum*; 10. ferens mala, sperans meliora.

Contra *Impatiens* 11. plorat, lamentatur, *in seipsum debacchatur*, obmurmurat (12. ut *Canis*, 13. & tamen nil proficit; tandem desperat, & fit *Autochir*: 14. Injurias vindicare cupit, furibundus. Huma-

CXV.

Humanity. *Humanitas.*

Men are made for one anothers good; therefore let them be kind.

Be thou sweet and lovely in thy countenance; 1. gentle & civil in thy behaviour, & manners, 2 affable & true-spoken with thy mouth:

Homines facti sunt ad mutua *commoda*; ergò sint *humani*.

Sis suavis,
& amabilis,
Vultu: 1.
comis & urbanus,
Gestu ac *Moribus*: 2.
affabilis & verax,
Ore: 3.

affecti-

affectionate & candid
in thy heart. 4.
So love,
and so shalt thou
be loved;
and there will be a
mutual friendship, 5.
as that of
Turtle-doves, 6.
hearty, gentle,
and wishing well
on both parts.
Froward men,
are hateful, teasty,
unpleasant, contenti-
angry, 7. (ous,
cruel, 8.
and implacable,
(rather Wolves
and Lyons, than Men)
and such as fall out
among themselves,
hereupon they fight
in a Duel 9.
Envy, 10.
wishing ill to others,
pineth away her self.

candens & *candidus*
Corde. 4.
Sic ama,
sic amaberis;
& fiet
mutua *Amicitia*, 5.
ceu *Turturum*, 6.
concors, mansueta,
& utrinque benevola.
Morosi homines,
sunt odiosi, torvi,
illepidi, contentiosi,
iracundi, 7.
crudeles 8.
ac implacabiles,
(magis lupi & leones,
quàm homines,)
& inter se discordes,
hinc confligunt
Duello. 9.
Invidia, 10.
aliis malè cupiendo,
seipsam conficit.

CXVI.

Justice. *Justitia.*

Justice 1. is painted, sitting on a square Stone; 2. for she ought to be immovable; with hoodwinked eyes, that she may not (3. respect persons; stopping the left ear, 4. to be reserved for the other party;

Holding in her right hand a sword, 5. and a Bridle, 6.

Justitia 1. pingitur, sedens in *lapide quadrato*: 2. nam debet esse immobilis; *obvelatis oculis*, 3. ad non respiciendum personas; *claudens aurem sinistram*, 4. reservandam alteri parti;

Dexterâ tenens *Gladium*, 5. & *Frænum*, 6.

to

to punish and restrain evil men;

Besides a pair of ballances, 7. in the right scale 8. whereof deserts, and in the left (9. rewards being put are made even one with another, and so good Men are incited to virtue as it were with Spurs; 10.

In Bargains, 11. let men deal candidly; let them stand to their Covenants & Promises; let that which is given one to keep, and that which is lent, be restored; (12. let no man be pillaged, or hurt; 13. let every one have his own: these are the precepts of Justice.

Such things as these are forbidden in Gods 5 & 7 Commandement and deservedly punish'd on the Gollows and the Wheel. 14.

ad puniendum & coërcendum Malos;

Præterea *Statéram*, 7. cujus *dextræ Lanci* 8. Merita, *Sinistræ*, 9. *Præmia* imposita, sibi invicem exæquantur, atque ita Boni ad virtutem, ceu *Calcaribus*, 10. incitantur.

In *Contractibus*, 11. candidè agatur: *Pactis* & *Promissis* stetur: *Depositum*, *Mutuum*, reddantur:

nemo *expiletur*, 12.

aut *lædatur*; 13. suum cuiq; tribuatur: hæc sunt præcepta Justitiæ.

Talia prohibentur, *quinto* & *septimo Dei præcepto*, & meritò *Cruce* ac *Rotâ* 14. puniuntur. *Li-*

CXVII.

Liberalitas.

Liberality.

Liberality 1.
keepeth a mean
about Riches,
which she honestly
seeketh, that she may
have somewhat
to bestow on them
that want; 2.
She cloatheth, 3.
nourisheth, 4.
and enricheth 5.
these with a
chearful countenance 6
and a winged Hand 7.
She submitteth her
wealth 8. to her self,
not her self to it,
as the covetuous man, 9
doth, who hath, that he
may have, & is not the
owner, but the keeper of
his goods, & being unsa-
tiable always scrapeth
together 10. with his
Moreover he (nails,
and keepeth, (sparing
Hoarding up 11. (have:
that he may always
But the Prodigal 12.
badly spendeth things
well gotten, and at the
last wanteth.

Liberalitas 1.
modum servat
circa *Divitias*,
quas honestè quærit,
ut habeat quod largia-
Egenis; 2. (tur
Hos, *vestit*, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.
Vultu hilari, 6.
& *Manu alatâ* 7.
Opes 8.
sibi subjicit;
non se illis, ut *Avarus* 9
qui habet, ut habeat,
& bonorum suorum
non *Possessor est*
sed *Custos*,
&, insatiabilis,
semper *corradit* 10.
Unguibus suis.
Sed & parcit
& adservat,
occludendo, 11.
ut semper habeat:
At *Prodigus* 12.
malè dispердit
benè parta,
ac tandem eget. The

CXVIII.

The Society betwixt Man and Wife.

Societas Conjugalis.

Marriage was appointed by God in Paradise, for mutual help, and the Propagation of man-kind. A young man (a single-being to be married, should be furnished either with wealth, or a Trade and Science, which may serve for getting a living; that he may be able to maintain a Family.

Matrimonium à Deo est institutum in Paradiso, ad *mutuum Adjutorium*, & *Propagationem* generis humani. *Vir-Juvenis* (*Cœlebs*) conjugium initurus, instructus sit aut *Opibus*, aut *Arte* & *Scientiâ*, quæ sit, de pane lucrendo; ut possit sustentare *Familiam*.

Then

Then he chooseth himself
a Maid that is marriageable
(or a Widdow) whom he
loveth; where nevertheless
a greater regard is to be
had of Vertue and Honesty
than of Beauty
or portion.

Afterwards,
he doth not betroth her to
himself closely,
but intreateth for her
as a woer,
first to the Father, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians
and Kinsfolks, by such as
help to make the match. 3.
when she is espous'd to him
he becometh the bride-
e she the Bride; 5. (groom, 4
e the contract is made,
e an Instrument of the Dow-
ry 6. is written.

At the last
the wedding is made,
where they are joyned
together by the Priest, 7.
giving their Hands 8.
one to another,
and wedding Rings; 9.
then they feast with the
witnesses that are invited.
After this they are called
Husband and Wife;
when she is dead he be-
cometh a Widdower.

Deinde eligit sibi
Virginem nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat: (habenda
ubi tamen major ratio
Virtutis & Honestatis,
quàm *Formæ*
aut *Dotis.*

Posthæc,
non clam despondet
sibi eam,
sed ambit,
ut *Procus,*
apud *Patrem* 1.
& *Matrem,* 2.
vel apud *Tutores*
& *Cognates,*
per *Pronubos.* 3.

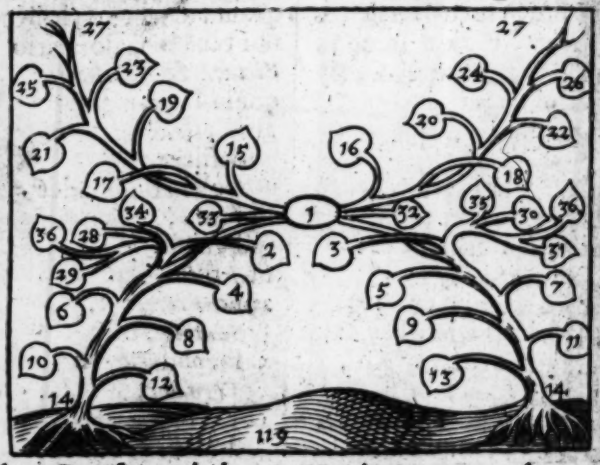
Eâ sibi desponsâ,
fit *Sponsus,* 4.
& ipsa, *Sponsa;* 5.
fiuntq; *Sponsalia,*
& scribitur
Instrumentum dotale. 6.

Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ,*
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote,* 7.
datis ultrò citróq;
Manibus 8.
& *Annulis nuptialibus;* 9.
tum epulantur
cum invitatis Testibus.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & *Uxor;*
hâc mortuâ
ille fit *Viduus.*

CXIX.

The tree of Consanguinity. *Arbor Consanguinitatis*



In Consanguinity there touch a man 1. in Lineal Ascent, the Father (the Father in Law) 2. and the Mother (the Mother in Law,) 3. the Grand-father, 4. & the Grand-mother, 5. the great-grandfather & the great-grand- (6. mother, 7. the great-great-grand-father, 8. the great-great-grand-mother, 9. the great-great-grand-fathers Father, 10.

Hominem 1. (gunt, *Consanguinitate* attin-in *Linea Ascendenti*, *Pater* (*Vitricus*) 2. & *Mater* (*Noverca*) 3. *Avus*, 4. & *Avia*, 5. *Proavus* 6. & *Proavia*, 7. *Abavus* 8. & *Abavia*, 9. *Atavus* 10.

the

the great-great-grand-mothers Mother, 11.
the great-great-grand-fathers-grand-Father, 12.
the great-great-grand-mothers-grandmother, 13.
Thoſe beyond theſe are called anceſtors. 14... 14.
In a Lineal deſcent, (15 the ſon (the ſon in Law) and the daughter (the daughter in Law, 16.)
the Nephew 17.
and the Neece, 18.
the Nephews Son 19.
& the Nephews Daughter 20.
the Nephews Nephew, 21.
& the Neeces Neece, 22.
the Nephews Nephews Son 23. the Neeces Neeces daughter, 24.
the Nephews Nephews Nephew. 25. the Neeces Neeces Neece, 26. Thoſe beyond theſe are called Poſterity. 27.. 27.
In a Collateral Line are the Uncle by the fathers ſide 28 and the Aunt by the fathers ſide, 29. the Uncle by the Mothers ſide, 30. and the Aunt by the Mothers ſide, 31. the Brother and the Siſter, 33. (32. the Brothers Son, 34. the Siſters Son, 35 & the coſin by the Brother and Siſter. 36.

& *Atavia*, 11.

Tritavus 12.

& *Tritavia*; 13.
Ulteriores dicuntur *Majores*. 14... 14
In *Lineâ deſcendenti*,
Filius (Privignus) 15.

& *Filia (Privigna)* 16.
Nepos 17.
& *Neptis*, 18.
Pronepos 19.
& *Proneptis*, 20.
Abnepos, 21.
& *Abneptis*, 22.

Atnepos, 23.
& *Atneptis*, 24.

Trinepos 25.
& *Trineptis*; 26.
Ulteriores dicuntur *Poſteri*. 27.. 27.
In *Linea Collaterali*

ſunt *Patruus* 28.
& *Amita*, 29.
Avunculus 30.
& *Matertera*, 31.
Frater 32.
& *Soror*, 33.
Patruelis, 34.
Sobrinus, 35.
& *Amitinus*. 36.36.

CXX.

Societas Parentalis.

The Society betwixt Parents, and Children.

Married Perſons,
(by the bleſſing of God)
have iſſue,
and become Parents.
The Father 1. begetteth, and the Mother 2. beareth Sons, 3.
and Daughters, 4.
(ſometimes Twins.)
The Infant 5.
is wrapped in
Swadling-clothes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7,
is ſuckled by the Mother with her breaſts, 8.
and fed with Pap. 9.
Afterwards
it learneth to go by
a Standing ſtool, 10.
playeth with Rattles, 11
& beginneth to ſpeak.
As it beginneth to
grow older, it is accuſtomed to Piety 12.
and Labour, 13.
and is chaſtiſed 14.
if it be not dutiful.
Children owe to Parents Reverence,
and Service.
The Father maintaineth his Children
by taking Pains. 15.

Conjuges, ſuſcipiunt
(ex benedictione Dei)
Soboiem (Prolem)
& fiunt *Parentes*.
Pater 1. generat,
& *Mater* 2.
parit *Filios* 3.
& *Filias*, 4.
(aliquando *Gemellos*.)
Infans 5.

involvitur *Faſciis*, 6.
reponitur in *Cunas*. 7.
à matre
lactatur *Uberibus*, 8.
& nutritur *Pappis*. 9.
Deinde,
incedere diſcit
Serperaſtro, 10.
ludit *Crepundiis*, 11.
& fari incipit.
Creſcente ætate,

Pietati 12.
& *Labori* 13. adſuefit,
& caſtigatur 14.
ſi non ſit morigerus.
Liberi debent
Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.
Pater,
ſuſtentat Liberos,
laborando. 15. *Socie-*

CXXI.

Societas herilis.

The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.

The Maſter (the good-man of the Houſe) 1. hath Men-Servants; 2. the Miſtreſs (the good wife of the Houſe) 3. Maidens. 4.

They appoint theſe their Work, 6. and divide them their Tasks; 5. which are faithfully to be done by them without Murmuring, and loſs; for which their Wages, and Meat and Drink is allowed them.

A Servant was heretofore a Slave, over whom the Maſter had power of life and death.

At this day the poorer ſort ſerve in a free manner, being hired for wages.

Herus (Pater-familias) 1. habet *Famulos (Servos)* 2. *Hera (Mater-familias)* 3. *Ancillas.* 4.

Illi mandant his *Opera,* 6. & diſtribuunt *Laborum penſa;* 5. quæ ab his fideliter ſunt exſequenda, ſine Murmure & Diſpendio; pro quo præbetur ipſis, *Merces* & *Alimonia.*

Servus olim erat *Mancipium,* in quem Vitæ & necis Domino poteſtas fuit:

Hodiè Serviunt liberè pauperiores, mercede conducti.

CXXII.

A City. *Urbs.*

Of many Houſes is made a Village, 1.
of a Town,
of a City. 2.

That and this are fenced and begirt with a Wall 3.
a Trench, 4.
Bulwarks 5.
and Paliſadoes, 6.

Within the walls is the voyd Place; 7.

Ex multis Domibus fit *Pagus*, 1.
vel *Oppidum*,
vel *Urbs*, 2.

Iſtud & hæc (tur muniuntur & cingun-
Mœnibus (*muro*) 3.
Vallo, 4.
Aggeribus 5.
& *Vallis*. 6.

Intra muros, eſt *Pomœrium*; 7.

with-

without,
the Ditch. 8.
In the walls
are Fortreſſes 9.
and Towers; 10.
Watch-towers 11.
are upon
the higher places.
The entrance into
a City is made
out of the Suburbs, 12
through the Gate, 13.
over the Bridge. 14.
The Gate hath
a Percullis, 15.
a Draw Bridge, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.
Locks,
and Bolts,
as alſo
Barres. 18.
In the Suburbs
are Gardens, 19.
and Garden-houſes, 20
and alſo
Burying-places. 21.

extrà,
Foſſa. 8.
In mœnibus,
ſunt *Propugnacula* 9.
& *Turres*; 10.
Specula 11.
exſtant
in editioribus locis.
In Urbem
ingreſſus fit,
ex *Suburbio.* 12.
per *Portam*, 13.
ſuper *Pontem.* 14.
Porta habet
Cataractas, 15.
Pontem verſatilem, 16.
Valvas, 17.
Clauſtra,
& *Repagula*,
ut &
Vectes. 18.
In Suburbiis
ſunt *Horti*, 19.
& *Suburbana*, 20.
ut &
Cœmeteria. 21.

The

CXXIII.

The inward parts of a City. *Interiora Urbis.*

Within a City are Streets, 1. paved with ſtones; Market-places, 2. (in ſome places with Galleries) 3. and narrow Lanes, 4. The publick buildings are in the midſt of the the Church, 5. (City, the School, 6. the Guild-hall, 7. the Exchange. 8.

Intra Urbem ſunt *Plateæ* (Vici) 1. lapidibus ſtratæ: *Fora*, 2. (alicubi cum *Porticibus*) 3. & *Angiportis*. 4.

Publica ædificia ſunt in medio Urbis, *Templum*, 5. *Schola*, 6. *Curia*, 7. *Domus Mercaturæ*: 8.

About

About the walls,
and the Gates,
are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary; 10.
Innes,
Ale-houſes,
Cooks-ſhops, 11
the Play-houſe, 12.
and the Spittle; 13.
In the by-places
are houſes of office, 14.
and the Priſon. 15.
In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchmens
dwelling. 17.
In the Streets
are Wells. 18.
The River 19.
or Beck
running about the City,
ſerveth
to waſh away the filth.
The Tower 20.
ſtandeth in the higheſt
part of the City.

Circa Mœnia,
& Portas,
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diverſoria,
Popinæ,
& *Cauponæ*, 11.
Theatrum, 12.
Noſodochium; 13.
In receſſibus,
Forica (Cloacæ) 14.
& *Cuſtodia* (Carcer) 15.
In Turre primariâ
eſt *Horologium*, 16.
& habitatio
Vigilum. 17.
In Plateis
ſunt *Putei*. 18.
Fluvius, 19.
vel *Rivus*,
Urbem interfluens,
inſervit
ſordibus eluendis.
Arx 20.
exſtat
in ſummo Urbis.

Judge-

CXXIV.

Judicium.

Judgment.

The

The best Law is a quiet agreement, made either by themselves, (is, betwixt whom the sute or by an Umpire.

If this do not proceed they come into Court, 1. (heretofore they judg'o in the Market-pl. (hall) at this day in the Moot-in which the Judge 2. (3 sitteth with his Assessors the Clerk 4. (writing. taketh their votes in

The plaintiff 5. accuseth the Defendant, 6. (7. & produceth witnesses against him. (cuseth

The Defendant ex- himself by a counselor, whom the Plaintiffs (8 Counselor 9. contra-

Then the Judg (dicts. pronounceth Sentence, acquitting the innocent, and condemning him that is guilty (fine, to a punishment, or a torment.

Optimum *Jus* est
placida *conventio*,
facta,
vel ab ipsis,
inter quos Lis est,
vel ab *Arbitro*

Hæc si non procedit,
venitur in *Forum*, 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in *Prætorio*)
cui præsidet *Judex* [Præ-
cũ *Assessoribus*, 3. (tor] 2
Discographus, 4.
Vota calamo excipit.

Actor 5.
accusat
Reum, 6.
& producit *Testes* 7.
contra illum.

Reus excusat se
per *Advocatum*; 8.
cui contradicit
Actoris *Procurator*. 9.

Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
absolvens *insontem*,
& damnans *sontem*
ad *Pœnam*, vel *Mul-*
ctam,
vel ad *Supplicium*.

Mar-

CXXV.

The tormenting of Malefactors. *Supplicia Maleficorum.*

Malefactors 1.
are brought from the
Prison, 3. (where they
are wont to be tortu-
by Sergeants, 2. (red)
or dragd with a horse 15
to place of Execution.
Theeves 4.
are hanged
by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows ; 5.
Whore-masters
are beheaded ; 7.

Malefici 1.
per *Lictores*, 2.
è *Carcere* 3.
(ubi torqueri solent)
producuntur,
vel *equo raptantur*, 15.
ad locum *Supplicii*.
Fures, 4.
in *Patibulo* 5.
suspendunt ur
à *Carnifice* ; 6.
Mœchi
decollantur

Mur-

Murtherers and Robbers are either laid upon a Wheel, 8. (ken, having their Legs broz faſtned upon a ſtake.

Witches (9. are burnt in a great Fire. 10.

Some before they be executed have their tongues cut out, 11. oz have their Hand 13. cut off upon a Block, 12 oz are burnt with Pincers. 14.

They that have their life given them, are ſet on the Pillory, are ſtrapadoed, 17. (16. are ſet upon a wooden horſe, 18. have their ears cut off, are whipped, 20. (19. are branded, are baniſhed, are condemned, to the galleys, (ſonmet. oz to perpetual impri- Traytors are pulled in pieces with 4 hozſes.

Homicidæ (Sicarii) ac *Latrones* (Piratæ) vel *crurifragio plexi Rotæ* imponuntur, 8. vel *Palo* infiguntur; 9.

Striges (Lamiæ) ſuper *Regum* 10. cremantur.

Quidam (ficiantur antequam ſupplicio af- *elinguantur*, 11. aut ſuper *Cippum* 12. *Manu* plectuntur, 13. aut *Forcipibus* 14. uruntur.

Vitâ donati, *Numellis* conſtringun- (tur, 16. *luxantur*, 17. *Equuleo* imponuntur, 18. *Auribus truncantur*, 19. *Virgis cæduntur*, 20. Stigmate notantur, relegantur, damnantur ad *triremes*, (petuum. vel ad Carcerem per- *Perduelles* (tur. quadrigis diſcerpun-

Mere

CXXVI.

Mercatura.

Merchandizing.

Wares

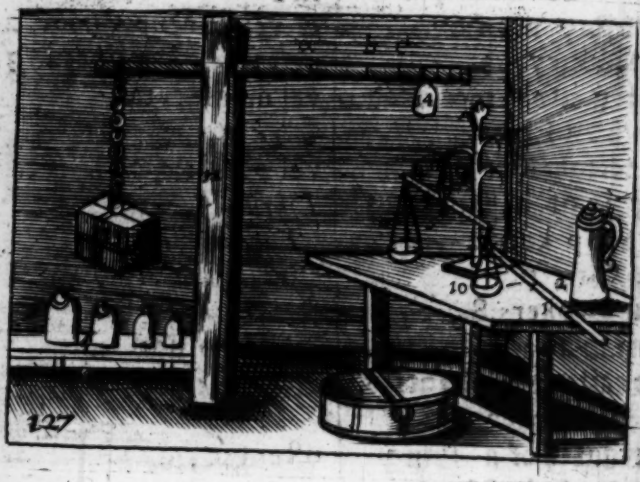
Wares (places,
brought from other
are either exchanged
in an Exchange, 1.
or exposed to sale
in Warehouses, 2.
and they are sold
for Money, 3.
being either measured
with an Ell, 4.
or weighed in
a pair of ballances. 5.
Shop-keepers, 6.
Pedlars, 7.
and Brokers, 8
would also
be called Merchants 9.
The Seller
braggeth of a thing
that is to be sold,
& setteth the rate of it,
and how much it may
be sold for.
The Buyer 10.
cheapneth,
and offereth the price.
If any one
bid against him, 11.
the thing is delivered
to him that promiseth
the most.

Merces
aliunde allatæ,
in *domo commerciorum* 1.
vel commutantur,
vel venum exponuntur
in *Tabernis mercimonio-*
& venduntur (*rum*, 2.
pro *pecuniâ* (*monetâ*) 3.
vel mensuratæ
Ulnâ 4.
vel ponderatæ
Librâ. 5.
Tabernarii, 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& *Scriptarii*, 8.
etiam volunt
dici *Mercatores*. 9.
Venditor
ostentat
rem promercalem,
& indicat pretium,
quanti liceat.

Emptor 10.
licitatur,
& pretium offert.
Si quis
contra licetur, 11.
ei res addicitur,
qui plurimum
pollicetur.

CXXVII.

Menſuræ & Ponderа.



Meaſures and Weights.

We measure things that hang together with liquid (an Eln, 1. things with a Gallon, 2. & dry things by (3. a two-bushel measure.

We try the heavineſs of things by Weights 4. and Ballances. 5.

In this is first the Beam; 6. in the midſt whereof is a little Axle-tree, 7. above, the cheeks & the hole, 8. in which the Needle 9. moveth it ſelf to & fro: on both ſides are the Scales, 10. hanging by little Cords. 11. The Braſiers ballance 12 weigheth things, by hanging them on a Hook, 13. and the Weight 14. oppoſite to them, which in (a) weigheth juſt as much as the thing, in (b) twice ſo much, in (c) thrice ſo much, &c.

Res continuas, metimur *Ulnâ*, 1. liquidas, *Congio*, 2. aridas, *Medimno*, 3.

Gravitatem rerum experimur *Ponderibus* 4 & *Librâ* (bilance) 5.

In hâc primò eſt *Jugum* (Scapus) 6. in cujus medio *Axiculus*, 7. ſuperiùs *Trutina* & *acus* 8. in quâ *Examen* 9. ſeſe agitat: utrinque ſunt *Lances*, 10. pendentes *Funiculis*. 11.

Statera 12. ponderat res, ſuſpendendo illas *Unco*, 13. & *Pondus* 14. ex oppoſito, quod in (*a*) æquiponderat rei, in (*b*) bis tantum, in (*c*) ter, *&c.*

CXXVIII.

Ars Medica.

Physick.

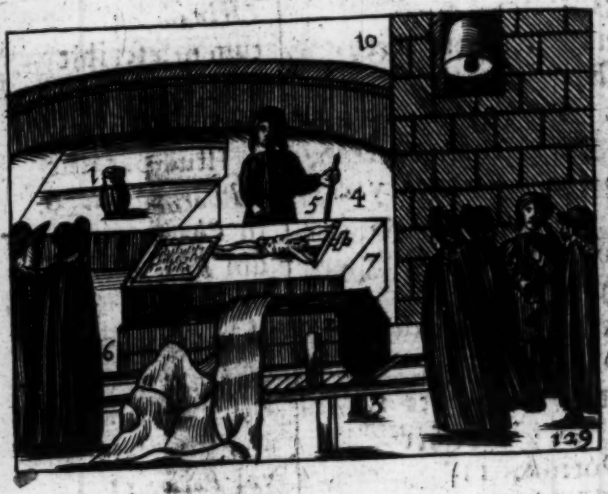
The

The Patient 1. (2.
ſendeth for a phyſitian
who feeleth
his Pulſe, 3.
and looketh upon
his Water, 4
and then preſcribeth
a Receipt
in a Bill 5.
That is made ready
by the Apothecary 6.
in an Apothecaries
ſhop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Galley-pots 10.
And it is either
a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.
or an Electuary. 15.
Diet
and Prayer, 16.
is the beſt Phyſick.
The Chirurgion 18.
cureth Wounds 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plaiſters. 19.

Ægrotans, 1.
accerit *Medicum* 2.
qui tangit
ipſius *Arteriam*, 3.
& inſpicit
Urinam, 4.
tum præſcribit
Medicamentum
in *Schedulâ* 5.
Iſtud paratur
a *Pharmacopæo* 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
ubi *Pharmaca*
in *Capſulis*, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& *Lagenis* 10.
adſervantur.
Eſtq;
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillula*, 13.
vel *Paſtilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*. 15.
Diæta
& *Oratio*, 16.
eſt optima *Medicina*.
Chirurgus 18.
curat *Vulnera* 17.
& *Ulcera*,
Spleniis (*emplaſtris*.) 19.

CXXIX.

Sepultura.



A Burial.

Dead

Dead Folks (burned, heretofore were and their aſhes put into an Urn. 1.

We enclose our dead Folks, in a Coffin 2. lay them upon a Bier, 3. and ſee they be carried out in a Funeral-pomp towards the Church-yard, 4. where they are laid into the Grave, 6. by the Bearers 5. and are interred; this is covered with a Grave-ſtone 7. and is adorned with Tombs, 8. and Epitaphs 9.

As the Corps go along, Pſalms are ſung, and the Bells are rung. 10.

Defuncti olim cremabantur, & Cineres in *Urnâ* 1. recondebantur.

Nos includimus noſtros *demortuos*, *Loculo* (*Capulo*) 2. imponimus *Feretro*, 3. & efferri curamus *Pompâ funebri* verſus *Cœmeterium*, 4. ubi à *Veſpillonibus* 5. inferuntur *Sepulchro*, 6. & humantur; hoc *Cippo* 7. tegitur, & *Monumentis* 8. ac *Epitaphiis* 9. ornatur.

Funere prodeunte, cantantur *Hymni*, & *Campanæ* 10. pulſantur.

CXXX.

Ludus Scenicus.

A Stage-Play.

In

In a Play-house, 1.
which is trimmed
with Hangings, 2.
and covered with
Curtains, 3.
Comedies,
Tragedies
are acted,
wherein memorable
things are represented; as here,
the History
of the Prodigal Son, 4.
and his Father, 5.
by whom
he is entertained,
being returned home.
The Players
act
being in disguise;
the Fool, 6.
maketh Jests.
The chief of the
Spectators sit in
the Gallery, 7.
the common sort
stand in the ground, 8.
and clap the hands
if any thing
please them.

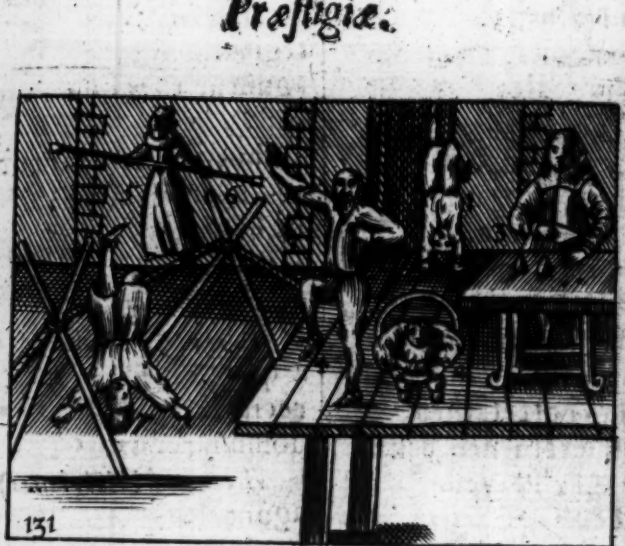
In *Theatro*, 1.
(quod vestitur
Tapetibus, 2.

& *Siparijs* 3.
tegitur)
aguntur *Comadiæ*
vel *Tragœdiæ*,
quibus repræsentantur
res memorabiles;
ut hic,
Historia
de *Filio prodigo*, 4.
& *Patre* 5. ipsius,
à quo
recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (*Histriones*)
agunt
personati;
Morio, 6.
dat Jocos.
Spectatorum
primarii,
sedent in
Orchestrâ: 7.
Plebs stat
in *Cavea*, 8.
& plaudit,
si quid arridet.

Præstigiæ.

CXXXI.

Præstigiæ.



Sleights.

The Tumbler 1. maketh several Shows, by the nimbleness of his body, walking to and fro on his hands, leaping through a Hoop, 2. &c.

Sometimes also he danceth 4. having on a vizzard.

The Jugler 3 sheweth sleights, out of a Purse.

The Rope-dancer 5. goeth and danceth upon a Rope, holdeth a Poise 6. in his Hand; or hangeth himself by the Hand or Foot, 7. &c.

Præstigiator 1. facit varia *Spectacula*, volubilitate corporis, deambulando *manibus*, saliendo per *Circulum*, 2. &c.

Interdum etiam *tripudiat* 4. larvatus.

Agyrta 3. *Præstigias* facit, è *marsupio*,

Funambulus, 5. graditur & saltat super *funem*, tenens manu *Halterem*; 6. aut suspendit se *manu* vel *Pede*, 7. &c.

Pa-

CXXXII.

Palæstra.

The Fencing School.

Fencers

Fencers
meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with swords 1.
or Pikes 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-swords, 4.
or Rapiers 5.
having Bals at the point
(lest they wound one
another mortally.)
or with
two edged-swords
and a Daggar 6.
together.
Wrastlers 7.
(among the Romans
in times past
were naked, & anoin-
ted with Oyl) take
hold of one another,
and strive whether
can throw the other,
especially by tripping,
up his heels. 8.
Hood-winked fencers 9
fought with their fists
in a ridiculous strife,
to wit, with their
eyes covered.

Pugiles
congrediuntur Duello
in *Palæstra*, decertantes
vel *Gladiis*, 1.
vel *Hastilibus* 2.
& *Bipennibus*, 3.
vel *Semispathis*, 4.
vel *Ensibus* 5.
mucronem obligatis,
ne [illegible] lædant,
vel *Frameis*
& *Pugione* 6.
simul.
Luctatores 7.
(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti oleo)
prehendunt se invicem
& annituntur,
uter alterum
prosternere possit,
præprimis
supplantando. 8.
Andabatæ 9.
pugnabant Pugnis,
ridiculo certamine,
nimirum
obvelatis oculis.

Ludus

CXXXIII.

Ludus Pilæ.

Tennis-Play.

In a Tennis-Court, 1. they play with a Ball, 2. which one throweth, and another taketh, & sendeth it back with a Racket: 3. and that is the sport of Noble-men to stir their body.

A wind-ball 4. being filled with air by means of a Ventil, is tossed to and fro with the Fist 5. in the open air.

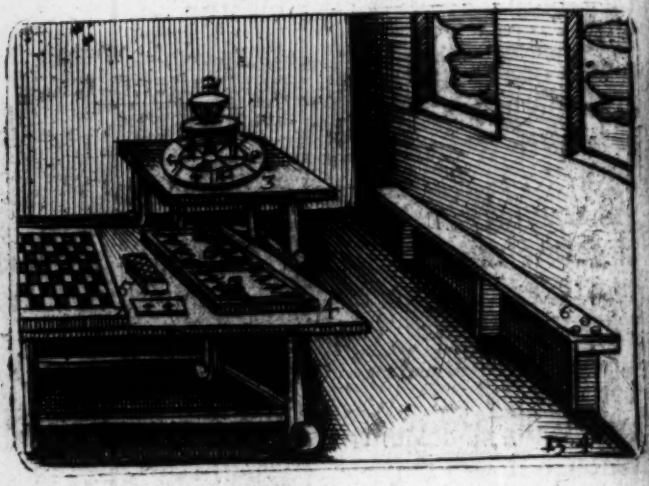
In *Sphæristerio*, 1. luditur *Pilâ*, 2. quam alter mittit, alter excipit, & remittit *Reticulo*; 3. idque est Lusus Nobilium (poris. ad commotionem cor-

Follis (pila magna) 4. aere distenta ope *Epistomii*, sub dio *Pugno* 5. reverberatur.

Dice

CXXXIV.

Ludus Aleæ.



Dice-Play.

We play with Dice 1. either they that throw the most take up all; or we throw them throw a casting-Box 2. upon a Board 3. marked with figures; and this is Dice-players game at casting Lots.

Men play by Luck and Skill at Tables in a pair of Tables, 4. and at Cards, 5.

We play at Chesse on a Chesse-board, 6. where only art beareth the sway.

The most ingenious Game, is the game at Chess, 7. wherein as it were two Armies fight together in Battel.

Tesseris (talis) 1. ludimus, vel *Pristobolindam*; vel immittimus illas per *Fritillum* 2. in *Tabellam* 3. numeris notatam, idque est Ludus *Sortilegii Aleatorum*.

Sorte & Arte ludimur *Calculis* in *alveo aleatorio*, 4. & *Chartis Insertis*, 5.

Abaculis ludimus in *Abaco*, 6. ubi sola ars regnat.

Ingeniosissimus ludus est, L. *Latrunculorum*, 7. quo veluti duo exercitus prælio confligunt.

CXXXV.

Cursûs Certamina.

Races,

Boyes

Boyes exercise themselves in runing either upon the Ice, 1. in Scrick-shooes, 2. where they are carried also upon Sleds; 3. or in the open field making a Line, 4. which, he that desireth to win, ought to touch, but not to run beyond it.

Heretofore Runners, 5. ran betwixt Railes 6. to the Goal, 7. and he that touched it first, received the prize 8. from him that gave the prize. 9.

At this day Tilting (or the quintain) is used; where a Hoop 11. is struck at with a Truncheon, 10. instead of Horse-races, which are grown out of use.

Pueri exercent se cursu, sive super *Glaciem* 1. *Diabatris*, 2. ubi etiam vehuntur *Trahis*; 3. sive in campo designantes *Lineam*, 4. quam, qui vincere cupit, adtingere, at non ultrà procurrere, debet.

Olim decurrebant *Cursores* 5. inter *Cancellos* 6. ad *Metam*, 7. & qui primùm contingebat eam, accipiebat *Brabéum* (*præmium*) 8. à *Brabeutâ*. 9.

Hodie habentur *Hastiludia*, (ubi *Lanceâ* 10. petitur *Circulus* 11.) loco *Equiriorum* quæ in desuetudinem (abierunt.

CXXXVI.

Ludi Pueriles.

Boyes-Sport

Boyes

Boyes
use to play either with
Bowling-stones ; 1.
or throwing
a Bowl 2.
at Nine-pins ; 3.
or striking a Ball
throw a Ring, 5.
with a Bandy ; 4.
or scourging a Top 6.
with a Whip ; 7.
or shooting with
a Trunck, 8.
and a Bow ; 9.
or going upon
Stilts ; 10.
or tossing
and swinging
themselves upon
a Merry-totter. 11.

Pueri
ludere solent,
vel *globis fictilibus* ; 1.
vel jactantes
Globum 2.
ad *Conas* ; 3.
vel *Sperulam*
Clavâ 4. mittentes
per *Annulum* ; 5.
val *Turbinem* 6.
Flagello 7.
versantes ;
vel *Sclopo*, 8.
& *Arcu* 9.
jaculantes ;
vel *Grallis* 10.
incedentes ;
vel super *Petaurum* 11.
se agitantes
& oscillantes.

CXXXVII.

Regnum & Regio.

The Kingdom and the Region.

Many Cities and Villages make a Region and a Kingdom.

The King, or Prince, resideth in the chief-City; 1. the Noblemen, Lords, and Earls, dwell in the Castles 2. that lye round about it; the Country-people dwell in Villages. 3. He hath his toll-places upon navigable Rivers, and High-Roads, 5. (4. where Portage and Tollage is exacted of them that Sayl or Travel.

Multæ *Urbes* & *Pagi* faciunt *Regionem* & *Regnum*.

Rex, aut *Princeps* sedet in *Metropoli*; 1. *Nobiles*, *Barones*, & *Comites*, habitant in circumjacentibus *Arcibus*; 2. *Rustici* in *Pagis*. 3.

Juxta *Flumina navigabilia* 4. & *Vias Regias*, 5. habet sua *Telonia*, ubi à navigantibus & iter facientibus, *Portorium* & *Vectigal* exigitur.

CXXXVIII.

Regal Majesty. *Regia Majestas.*

The King, 1.
sitteth on his throne 2.
in Kingly State,
with a stately Habit, 3.
crowned with Diademe
holding a Scepter, 5. (4.
in his Hand,
being attended with a
company of Courtiers.
The chief,
amongst these, are
the Chancellor 6.
with the Counsellors

Rex, 1.
in splendore regio,
sedet in suo *Solio*, 2.
magnifico *Habitu*, 3.
redimitus *Diademate* 4.
tenens manu
Sceptrum, 5.
stipatus
frequentiâ *Aulicorum*.
Inter hos
primarii sunt,
Cancellarius 6.
cum *Consiliariis*

and

and Secretaries,
the Lord Marſhal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taſter, 10.
the Treaſurer, 11. (12.
the high Chamberlain,
& the Maſt. of the horſe
There are (13.
ſubordinate to theſe,
the Noble Courtiers, 14
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.

He ſolemnly giveth audience to the Ambaſſadors of foreign Princes.

He ſendeth (ces. 18.
his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treaſu-
and Ambaſſadors (rers
to other places,
to whom he ſendeth
new Commiſſions ever
& anon by the Poſts. 19.

The Fool 20.
cauſeth laughter
by his toyſom actions.

& *Secretariis*,
Præfectus Prætorii, 7,
Aulæ-Magiſter, 8.
Pocillator (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Theſaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli Magiſter*. 13

His ſubordinantur
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15
cum *Cubicularibus*,
& *Curſoribus*, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio*.

Legatis Exterorum 18
præbet aures
ſolenniter.

Aliorſum ablegat
Vicarios ſuos
Adminiſtratores,
Præfectos, *Quæſtores*,
& *Legatos*,
quibus ſubinde mittit
Mandata nova
per *Veredarios*. 19.

Morio, 20.
ludicris actionibus
riſum movet.

The

CXXXIX.

The Souldier.

If we be to make war, Souldiers are lifted. 1.

Their Arms are, a Head-piece, 2. (which is adorned with a Creſt) and the Armour, whoſe parts are, a Collar, 3. a Breſt plate, 4. Arm-pieces, 5. Leg pieces, 6. Greaves, 7. with a Coat of Mail; 8. and a Buckler, 9. theſe are the defenſive Arms.

The offenſive are,

Si bellandum eſt, ſcribuntur *Milites*. 1.

Horum *Arma* ſunt, *Galea* (Caſſis) 2. (quæ ornatur *Criſtâ*) *Armatura*, cujus partes, *Torquis ferreus*, 3. *Thorax*, 4. *Brachialia*, *Ocreæ ferreæ*, 6. *Manicæ*, 7. cum *Loricâ* 8. & *Scuto* (Clypeo) 9. hæc ſunt Arma defenſiva.

Offenſiva ſunt,

A Sword, 10.
a two edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up
into a Scabberd, 13.
and are girded
with a Girdle, 14.
or Belt; 15.
(a Scarf, 16.
ſerveth for ornament)
a two-hand-ſword, 17.
and a Dagger. 18.
In theſe is
the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point, 22.
in the middle are (24.
the Back, 23. & the Edge,
The other weapons are
a Pike, 25. a Halbert,
in which is (26.
the Haft, 27. & the Head,
a Club, 29. (28.
and a Whirlebat. 30.
They fight at a diſtance
with Muskets, 31.
& Piſtols, 32. (bullets 33
which are charg'd with
out of a bullet-bag, 34.
and with Gun-powder
out of a Bandalier, 35.

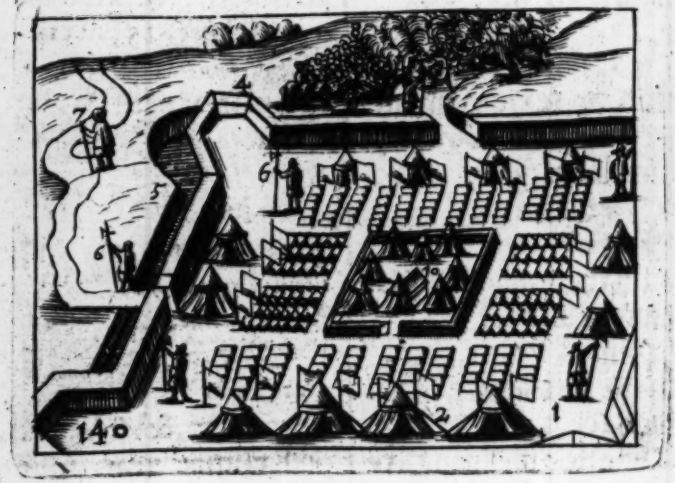
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces*, 12.

qui *Vaginâ*, 13.
reconduntur,
& *Cingulo*, 14. (guntur;
vel *Baltheo*, 15. accin-
(*Faſcia militaris* 16.
inſervit ornatui)
Romphæa 17.
& *Pugio*. 18.
In his eſt
Manubrium, 19.
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Verutum*, 21.
Cuſpidatum 22.
in medio
Dorſum, 23. & *Acies* 24.
Reliqua arma ſunt
Haſta. 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
in quibus
Haſtile 27. & *Mucro*,
Clava. 29. (28.
& *Caſtus*. 30.
Eminùs pugnatur
Bombardis (Sclopetis) 31.
& *Sclopis*, 32. (33
quæ oneranter *Globis*
è *Thecâ bombardicâ* 34.
& *pulvere nitrato*
è *Pyxide pulveriariâ* 35.

Caſtra

CXL.

Castra.



The Camps.

When a Design is
undertaken,
the Camp, 1.
is pitched,
and the Tents
of Canvas 2.
or Straw, 3.
are fastned with stakes;
& they entrench them
about, for securities
with Bulwarks, 4. (sake,
and Ditches; 5.
Sentinels, 6.
are also set,
and Scouts 7.
are sent out.

Sallyings-out 8.
are made
for forrage
and plunder-sake,
where they often cope
with the Enemy 9.
in skirmishing.

The Lord Generals
Pavilion 10.
is in the midst
of the Camp.

Expeditione susceptâ,
Castra 1.
locantur.
& *Tentoria*
paxillis figuntur,
è *Linteis* 2.
vel *Stramentis*; 3.
eaque circumdant,
securitatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus 4.
& *Fossis*; 5.
constituuntur etiam
Excubiæ 6.
& emittuntur
Exploratores. 7.

Pabulationis
& Prædæ causâ,
fiunt
Excursiones, 8.
ubi sæpius
cum *Hostibus* 9.
velitando confligitur.

Tentorium
summi Imperatoris, 10.
est in medio
Castrorum.

The

CXLI.

The Army, and the Fight. *Acies & Prælium.*

When the Battel is to be fought, (over, the Army is set in and divided into the Front, 1. the Rere, 2. and the Wings. 3.

The Foot 4. are intermixed with the Horse. 5.

That is divided into Companies, this into Troops. These carry Banners, 6 these Flags 7. in the midst of them.

Their Officers are, Corporals,

Quando *pugna* committenda est, instruitur *Acies*, & dividitur in *Frontem*, 1. *Tergum*, 2. & *Alas (Cornua.)* 3.

Peditatus 4. intermiscetur *Equitatui*. 5.

Ille distinguitur, in *Centurias*, hic, in *Turmas*. illæ in medio ferunt *Vexilla*; 6. hæ, *Labara*. 7.

Eorum Præfecti sunt, *Decuriones*, Ex-

Enſignes,
Lieutenants,
Captains, 8. (horſe, 9
Commanders of the
Lieutenant Coronels,
Coronels.
& he that is the chief of
the General. (all

The Drummers 10.
and the Drumſlades 11.
as alſo the Trumpeters
call to Arms, (12.
and inflame the Soul-
At the firſt onſet (diers.
the Muskets, 13.
and Ordinance 14.
are ſhot off.

Afterwards
they fight 15.
hand to hand with
Pikes and Swords.

They that are
overcome are ſlain, 16.
or taken priſoners,
or run away. 17.

They that are for the
reſerve, 18.
come upon them
out of their places
where they lay in wait
The Carriages are 19.
plundered.

Signiferi,
Vicarii,
Centuriones, 8.
Magiſtri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& omnium ſummus
Imperator.

Tympaniſtæ 10.
& *Tympanotribæ* 11.
ut & *Tubicines* 12.
ad arma vocant
& militem inflammant.

Primo conflictu,
exploduntur
Bombardæ 13.
& *Tormenta*. 14.
poſteà
cominùs pugnatur
Haſtis & *Gladiis*.

Victi,
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt*. 17.

Succenturiati, 18.
ſuperveniunt
ex *inſidiis*.

Impedimenta 19.
ſpoliantur

Pugna

CXLII.

Pugna Navalis.

The Sea fight.

A Sea-fight
is terrible
when
huge Ships
like Caſtles,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or ſhatter one another
with their Ordnance, 2.
and ſo being
bored thorow,
they drink in their
own deſtruction,
and are Sunk : 3.
Or when
they are ſet on fire,
and either
by the firing
of Gun-Powder, 4.
men are blown up,
into the air,
and are burnt
in the midſt
of the waters,
or elſe
leaping into the Sea
are drowned. (away 5.
A Ship that flieth
is overtaken by thoſe
that purſue her, 6.
and is taken.

Navale prælium
terribile eſt,
quum
ingentes *Naves*,
veluti *Arces*,
concurrunt
Roſtris, 1.

aut *Tormentis*, 2.
ſe inviçem quaſſant
atque ita perforatæ,
perniciem ſuam
imbibunt
& *ſubmerguntur* : 3.
Aut, quum
igne corripiuntur,
& vel
ex incendio
pulveris tormentarii, 4.
homines
in aërem ejiciuntur,
vel in mediis aquis
exuruntur,
vel etiam
in mare deſilientes
ſuffocantur.

Navis fugitiva 5.
ab *inſequentibus* 6.
intercipitur
& capitur.

CXLIII.

The Besieging of a City.

Obsidium Urbis.

A City that is like to endure a Siege, is first Summoned by a Trumpeter, 1. and perswaded to Yeild.

Which if it refuse to do, it is assaulted by the Besiegers, and taken by Storm:

Either by climbing over the Walls with Scaling-ladders 2.

Urbs *obsidionem* passura, primùm provocatur per *Tubicinem*, 1. & invitatur ad *Deditionem*.

Quod facere si abnuat, oppugnatur ab obsidentibus & occupatur:

Vel muros per *Scalas* 2. transcendendo,

or

or breaking them down with Batering-engins 3
or demolishing them with great Guns; 4.
or breaking thorow the Gates with a Petarr; 5.
or casting Granadoes 6 out of Morter-pieces 7. into the City,
by Engineres, 8.
who lye behind Leagure-baskets; 9.
or overthrowing it with Mines
by Pyoneres. 10.

They that are besieged defend themselves the Walls, 11. (from with Fire, and Stones, &c.
or break out by force.

A City that is taken by Storm, is plundered, destroyed, and sometimes laid even with the ground.

aut *Arietibus* 3.
diruendo,
aut *Tormentis* 4.
demoliendo;
vel Portas
Exostrâ 5.
dirumpendo; (6.
vel *Globos tormentarios*
è *Mortariis* (balistis) 7.
per *Balistarios*, 8.
(qui post *Gerras* 9.
latitant) in Urbem
ejaculando;
vel eam
per *Fossores* 10.
Cuniculis subvertendo.
Obsessi
defendunt se
de *muris*, 11.
ignibus,
lapidibus, &c.
aut *erumpunt*. 12.
Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdũ solo æquatur.

CXLIV.

Religion. *Religio.*

Godlineſs, 1.
the Queen of Vertues,
worſhippeth God 4.
devoutly,
the knowledge of God
being drawn,
either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(for the Work
commendeth
the work-Maſter,)
or from the
Book of Scripture, 3.
ſhe meditateth upon
his Commandements
conteined

Pietas, 1.
Virtutum Regina,
hauſtâ
Notitiâ Dei,
vel
ex *Libro Naturæ*, 2.
(nam opus
commendat artificem)
vel
ex *Libro Scripturæ*, 3.
colit Deum 4.
humiliter,
recolit Mandata ejus
comprehenſa

in

in the Decalogue ; 5.
and treading reaſon
under Foot,
that Barking Dog, 6.
ſhe giveth Faith 7.
and Aſſent to the
Word of God,
& calleth upon him, 8.
as a helper,
in adverſity.

Divine Services
are done
in the Church : 9.
in which are,
the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Veſtry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font, 16.

All men perceive
that there is a God,
but all men do not
rightly know God.

Hence are
divers Religions (nor
whereof IV. are reckoned as the chief.

Decalogo ; 5.
& Rationem,
Canem oblatrantem, 6.
conculcans. *Fidem* 7.
& *ad ſenſum* præbet
Verbo Dei,
eumque *invocat*, 8.
ut Opitulatorem,
in adverſis.

Officina divina
fiunt
in *Templo* : 6.
in quo eſt,
Penetrale (Adytum) 10.
cum *Altari*, 11.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggeſtus 13.
Subſellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptiſterium*. 16.

Deum eſſe,
ſentiunt omnes homi-
ſed non omnes (nes ;
rectè norunt Deum.

Hinc
diverſæ *Religiones*
quarum primariæ IV.
adhuc numerantur.

CXLV.

Gentiliſm. *Gentiliſmus.*

The Gentiles feigned to themſelves neer upon XIIM. Deities. The chief of them were Jupiter, 1. Preſident & petty-God of Heaven; Neptune, 2. of the Sea; Pluto, 3. of Hell; Mars, 4. of War; Apollo, 5. of Arts; Mercury, 6. of theeves; Merchants; and eloquence; Vulcan (Muleiber) of Fire, and Smiths; Æolus, of Winds;

Gentiles finxerunt ſibi prope XIIM. *Numina.* Eorum præcipua erant *Jupiter*, 1. Cœli; *Neptunus*, 2. Maris; *Pluto*. 3. Inferni; *Mars*, 4. Belli; *Apollo*, 5. Artium; *Mercurius*, 6. Furum, Mercatorum, & Eloquentiæ; *Vulcanus* (*Mulciber*) Ignis & Fabrorum; *Æolus*, Ventorum Præſides & *Deaſtri*:

and

& the most obscene of all the rest Priapus.

They had also Womanly Deities: such as were Venus, 7. the Goddess of loves & pleasures, with her little son Cupid; 8 Minerva (Pallas) with the nine Muses, of Arts; (weddings; Juno, of Riches, and Vesta, of Chastity; Ceres, of Corn; Diana, of Hunting, and Fortune; and besides these Morbona, and Febris her self.

The Egyptians, instead of God worshipped all sorts of Beasts and Plants, & whatsoever they saw first in the Morning.

The Philistines offered to Moloch, 9. their Children to be burnt alive.

The Indians 10. even at this day worship the Devil. 11.

& obscæniſſimus *Priapus*.

Habuerunt etiam, Muliebria Numina; qualia fuerunt *Venus*, 7. *Dea* (tatum, amorum & Volup- cum filiolo *Cupidine*, 8. *Minerva* (*Pallas*) cum novem *Muſis*, Artium; (ptiarum; *Juno*, Divitiarum & Nu- *Veſta*, Caſtitatis; *Ceres*, Frumentorum; *Diana* Venationum, & *Fortuna*;

quin & *Morbona*,

ac *Febris* ipſa.

Ægyptii, pro Deo colebant omne genus (rum, Animalium & Planta- & quicquid manè (tur. primùm conſpicaban-

Philiſtæi offerebant *Molocho* (*Saturno*) 9. Infantes vivos cremandos.

Indi 10. etiamnum venerantur *Cacodæmona*. 11.

CXLVI.

Judaism. *Judaismus.*

Yet the true Worship of the true God, remained with the Patriarchs, who lived before, & after the Flood.

Amongst these, that seed of the woman the Messias of the world was promised to Abraham. 1. the Founder of the Jewes, & the Father of them that believe: and he (being called away from the Gentiles) with his Posterity,

Verus tamen *Cultus* veri *Dei*, remansit apud *Patriarchas*, qui vixerunt ante & post Diluvium.

Inter hos, *Abrahamo*, 1. *Judæorum* Conditori, Patri Credentium, Promissus est, Semen illud Mulieris, Mundi *Messias*:

& ipse,

avocatus à Gentilibus, cum Posteris,

being

being marked with the Sacrament of Circumcision, 2. made a peculiar People, and Church

Afterwards (of God. God gave his Law written with his own finger in Tables of stone, 5. to this people by Moses, 3. in Mount Sinai. 4.

Furthermore he ordained the eating of the Paschal Lamb: 6. and Sacrifices to be offered upon an Altar 7. by Priests, 8. and Incense: 9. and Commanded a Tabernacle 10. with the Ark of the Covnant 11 to be made: & besides, a brazen Serpent 12. to be set up against the biting of Serpents in the wilderness.

All which things were Types of the Messias to come, whom the Jewes yet look for.

Sacramento Circumcisionis notatus (2. singularem populum & *Ecclesiam* Dei constituit.

Huic populo (stituit. postea DEUS, per *Mosen*, 3. in monte *Sinai*, 4. *Legem* suam, scriptam digito suo in *Tabulis lapideis*, 5. exhibuit.

Porrò ordinavit manducationē *Agni Paschalis* & *Sacrificia* (schalis: 6. in *Altari* 7. offerenda per *Sacerdotes*, 8. & *Suffitûs*: 9. & jussit fieri *Tabernaculum* 10. cum *Arcâ Fœderis*: 11 præterea erigi *æneum Serpentem* 12. contra morsum Serpentum in deserto.

Quæ omnia *Typi* erant venturi *Messiæ*, quem *Judæi* adhuc exspectant.

Chri-

CXLVII.

Christianity. *Christianismus.*

The only-begotten eternal Son of God, 3. being promised to our first Parents in Paradise, at the last being conceived by the Holy-Ghost, in the most Holy womb of the Virgin Mary 1 of the Royal House of David, and clad with human flesh, came into the world at Bethlehem of Judæa, in the extreme poverty of a Stable, 2.

Unigenitus æternus *Dei Filius*, 3. promissus *Protoplastis* in *Paradiso*, tandem, impleto tempore, conceptus per *Sa. Spiritum* in utero sanctissimo *Mariæ* 1. *Virginis* de domo regiâ *Davidis*, & indutus humanâ carne, *Bethlehemi Judææ*, in summa paupertate *Stabuli*, 2. in

in the fulneſs of time, inthe year of theworld 3970. but pure from all ſin, & the name of Jeſus, was given him, which ſignifieth a Saviour, when he was ſprinkled with holy Baptiſm, 4. (the Sacrament of the New Covenant) by John his forerunner, 5 in Jordan, the moſt ſa- Myſtery of the (cred divine Trinity apear'd by the Fathers voice 6. (whereby he teſtifieth that this was his Son) & the Holy Ghoſt in the ſhape of a Dove, 7. coming down from heaven.

From that time being the 30. year of his age, unto the fourth year, he declared who he was, his words and works manifeſting his Divinity, being neither owned, nor entertained by the Jewes.

Anno mundi 3970. in mundum prodiit, ſed mundus ab omni *peccato*, eiq; impoſitum fuit nomen *Jeſu*, (*torem*. quod ſignificat *Salva-*

Hic, cum imbueretur ſacro *Baptiſmo*, 4. (*Sacramento Novi Fœderis*) à *Johanne* præcurſore in *Jordane*, (ſuo 5. apparuitſacratiſſimum *Myſterium* divinæ *Trinitatis*, *Patris* vôce 6. (quâ teſtabatur, hunc eſſe *Filium* ſuum) & *Spiritu Sancto* in Specie *Columbæ*, 7. cœlitus delabente.

Ab eo tempore, XXX. ætatis ſuæ anno Verbis & Operibus, præ ſe ferentibus Divinitatem, declaravit quis eſſet, inannumuſq; quartum: à *Judæis*.

because

because of his voluntary poverty.

He was at last taken by these (when he had first instituted the Mystical Supper 8. of his body and Blood, for a Seal of the new Covenant, and the remembrance of himself) carried to the Judgement-Seat of Pilate Governour of Cæsarea, accused, and condemned, as an innocent Lamb; and being fastened upon a Cross; 9. he dyed being sacrificed upon that Altar for the sins of the world.

But when he had revived by his divine power, he rose again the third day out of the Grave, 10. and forty dayes after, being taken up from Mount Olivet, 11. into Heaven 12.

necagnitus nec exceptus ob voluntariã pau-

Ab his (pertatem

(quum priusinstituisset

Cœnam mysticam 8.
Corporis & *Sanguinis*
in Sigillum [*sui*,
novi Fœderis.
& sui recordationem)
captus tandem,
ad *Tribunal Pilati*
Præfecti *Cæsarei*
raptus, accusatus,
& damnatus est,
Agnus
innocentissimus;
actusq; in *Crucem*, 9.
in arâ istâ,
pro peccatis *mundi*
immolatus,
mortem subiit.

Sed tertiâ die,
quum revixisset
divinâ suâ virtute,
resurrexit
è *Sepulcro*, 10.
& post dies XL,

de *Monte Oliveti* 11.
sublatus in *Cœlum*. 12.

and

and returning thither whence he came, he vaniſhed as it were, whilſt the Apoſtles gazed upon him, 13. to whom he ſent his Holy Spirit 14. from Heaven, the tenth day after his Aſcenſion, and them being filled with this power, into the world, to preach of him, being henceforth to come again to the laſt Judgement, ſitting in the mean time at the right hand of the Father, and interceding for us.

From this Chriſt we are called Chriſtians (alone. and are ſaved in him

& eò rediens unde venerat, quaſi evanuit, aſpectantibus *Apoſtolis*, 13. quibus decimâ die poſt *Aſcenſum* ſuum, *Spiritum Sanctum* 14. de *Cœlo*, ipſos verò, hâc Virtute impletos, de ſe præjudicaturos in Mundum, miſit; olim rediturus ad *judicium extremum*, intereà ſedens ad *dextram Patris*, & intercedens pro nobis.

Ab hoc *Chriſto* dicimur *Chriſtiani*, inq; eo ſolo ſalvamur.

Mahome-

CXLVIII.

Mahometiſm. *Mahometiſmus.*

Mahomet 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himſelf
a new Religion,
mixed
of Judaiſm,
Chriſtianity,
and Gentiliſm,
by the advice of
a Jew 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius;
feigning,

Mahomed 1.
homo bellator,
excogitabat ſibi
novam Religionm,
mixtam
ex *Judaiſmo*,
Chriſtianiſmo,
& *Gentiliſmo*,
conſilio
Judæi 2.
& *Monachi Ariani*, 3.
nomine *Sergii*;
fingens,

whilſt

whilſt he had the fit of the falling ſickneſs, that the Archangel Gabriel and the Holy Ghoſt talked with him, uſing a pigeon, 4 to fetch meat out of his ear.

His Followers refrain themſelves from Wine; are circumciſed; have many wives; build Chappels, 5. from the Steeples whereof they are called to holy ſervice, not by Bells, but by a Prieſt: 6. they waſh themſelves often; 7. they deny the Holy Trinity they honour Chriſt not as the Son of God, but as a great Prophet, yet leſſe than Mahomet; they call their Law the Alcoran.

dum laboraret *Epilepſiâ* ſecum colloqui (*lem, Archangelum Gabrie-* & *Spiritum Sanctum*, adſuefaciens *Columbam*, 4. ut ex aure ſuâ eſcam peteret.

Aſſecla ejus abſtinent ſe à *Vino*; circumciduntur: ſunt *Polygami*: exſtruunt *Sacella*, 5. de quorum *Turriculis*, non à *Campanis* ſed à *Sacerdote* 6. ad ſacra convocantur: ſæpius ſe *abluunt*; 7. negant *S S. Trinitatem*: *Chriſtum honorant*, non ut *Dei Filium*, ſed ut magnum *Prophetam*, minorem tamen *Mahomete*: *Legem* ſuam vocant *Alcoran*.

Gods

CXLIX.

Gods Providence. *Providentia Dei.*

Mens States,
are not to be attributed
to Fortune,
or Chance,
or the Influence of the
Stars (Comets 1.
indeed are wont to
portend no good)
but to the prevident
Eye of God 2.
and to his
Governing Hand: 3.

Humanæ Sortes,
non tribuendæ sunt
Fortunæ;
aut *Casui*,
aut *Siderum Influxui*,
(*Cometæ* 1. quidem
solent nihil boni
portendere)
sed providq
Dei Oculo 2.
& ejusdem
Manui rectrici, 3.

even

even our ſights,
or overſights,
or even our Faults.
God,
hath his Miniſters
and Angels, 4.
who accompany
a Man 5.
from his Birth,
as Guardians,
againſt wicked Spirits
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.
Woe be to the mad
wizzards and witches,
who give themſelves
to the Devil (being
encloſed in a Circle, 7.
calling upon him
with Charms)
they dally with him,
and fall from God!
for they ſhall receive
their reward with him.

etiam noſtræ *Prudentiæ*
vel *Imprudentiæ*,
vel etiam *Noxæ*.
Deus
habet *Miniſtros* ſuos
& *Angelos*, 4.
qui *Homini*, 5.
à nativitate ejus,
ſe aſſociant,
ut *Cuſtodes*, contra
Malignos Spiritûs,
ſeu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
ei inſidias ſtruit,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.
Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamiis*
qui Cacodæmoni
ſe dedunt,
(incluſi *Circulo*, 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt,
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

CL.

Judicium Extremum.

The last Judgement.

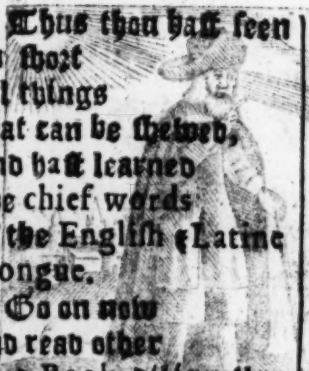
For the last Day
shall come,
which shall raise
up the Dead, 2.
with the sound of
a Trumpet 1.
and summon the quick
with them to the
Judgement-seat
of Christ Jesus, 3.
(appearing
in the Clouds)
to give an account
of all things done.
When the Godly
and Elect 4.
shall enter into life
eternal into the place
of Bliss and the new
Hierusalem; 5.
But the wicked
and the damned 6.
shall be thrust
into Hell 8.
with the Devils 7.
to be there tormented
for ever.

Nam adveniet
Dies novissima,
quæ
Voce *Tubæ* 1.
Mortuos 2.
resuscitabit,
& cum illis
Vivos citabit
ad *Tribunal*
Iesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis
in Nubibus) (nem
ad reddendam ratio-
omnium actorum.
Ubi *pii* (*justi*)
& *Electi* 4.
in Vitam æternam.
in locum *Beatitudinis*
& *novam Hierosolymam*
introibunt. (5
Impii vero
& *Damnati* 6.
cum *Cacodæmonibus* 7.
in *Gehennam* 8.
detrudentur,
ibi æternùm
cruciandi.

Clauſula.

The Cloſe.

Thus



Thus thou hast seen in short all things that can be shewed, and hast learned the chief words of the English & Latine Tongue.

Go on now and read other good Books diligently, and thou shalt become learned, wise, & godly.

Remember these things; fear God, and call upon him, that he may bestow upon thee the Spirit of wisdom.

Farewell.

Ita vidisti summatim Res omnes, quæ ostendi poterunt, & didicisti *Voces primarias Anglicæ & Latinæ Linguæ.*

Perge nunc, & lege diligenter alios bonos *Libros*, ut fias *Doctus*, *Sapiens*, & *Pius*.

Memento horum; Deum time, & invoca eum, ut largiatur tibi *Spiritum Sapientiæ.*

Vale.

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